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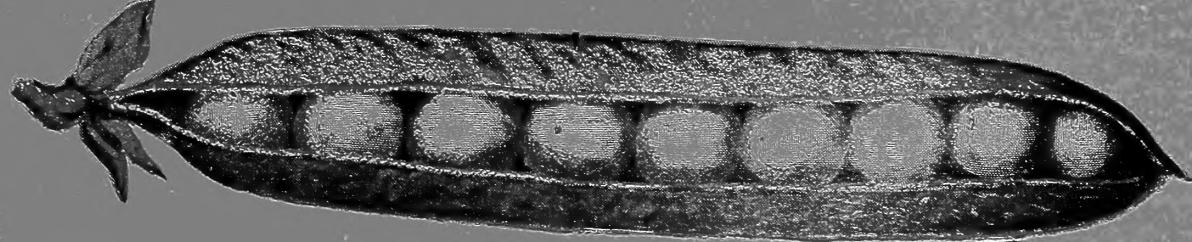
TROY SEED HOUSE
ESTABLISHED 1842

Spring CATALOGUE

1907



TROY MARKET SWEET CORN,



NOTT'S PROLIFIC PEA

THE TROY SEED STORE

JOSIAH YOUNG

375 RIVER STREET, TROY, N. Y.

Successor to Young & Halstead, (Formerly at Foot of Grand St.)

CASH DISCOUNTS

I make two cash discount offers and my customers may take their choice of either one, but both cannot be allowed on the same order.

No. 1. On all orders of Vegetables, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, taken from this catalogue, to the amount of **Ten Dollars** and upwards, accompanied by **Cash** I will allow **Ten Per Cent Discount**, which may be deducted from the amount of money sent or the customer may select additional Seeds, Bulbs or Plants to cover the amount of discount.

No. 2. On Packets and Ounces of my Seeds, except those costing one dollar per ounce and over, such as Cauliflower, etc.

Customers sending	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$5 00
May select extra seeds to the value of	20	40	60	80	1 00

This Discount applies only to orders for Flower and Vegetable Seeds in Packets or Ounces, and does not include Seeds by weight ($\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and over) or measure (pints, quarts, etc) or Bulbs and Plants.

MY PREMIUM OFFER

On all orders for Vegetable or Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants taken from this catalogue to the amount of **Five Dollars**, accompanied by **cash**, I will give as a premium **One 1 year old field grown Baby Rambler Rose**. (See Novelty and Specialty Pages for full description), and **Two 2 year old field grown Hardy Roses** of my own selection. These discounts and premiums do not apply on Farm Seeds, Poultry Supplies, Implements or Fertilizers.

Send Money at My Risk in Any of the Following Ways

No Goods sent C. O. D. Cash must accompany the order and may be sent by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Draft on New York or Registered Letter. Whenever money is sent in any of the above ways, the cost may be deducted from the amount of the order. If it is sent in any other way it is entirely at sender's risk.

At the prices quoted herein *I prepay all transportation charges except where otherwise noted* and I guarantee the safe arrival of goods. If they do not arrive within a reasonable time, notify me, giving a copy of the order, stating the amount of money and how it was sent. Always sign the same name and give the post-office address

ORDER EARLY

Get your orders in early. You will then get the first pick of stocks, prompter service and better results.

It is most important also that the full name and address be given and plainly written. Often I receive orders with neither name nor address attached, and delays which I am powerless to avoid occur in consequence. Full shipping directions should be given, stating distinctly whether large quantities are to be sent by express or freight, otherwise I must use my own judgment regarding the route. Give name of express company or railroad running to your place.

ORDER SHEET

BEFORE MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks on first page of my Catalogue. My customers will oblige me by using this sheet in ordering. Remittances can be made by Draft, Money Order or Registered Letter, and the cost deducted from the amount of money sent.

Do you wish me to substitute to the best of my judgment, in case any varieties ordered should be exhausted? Write Yes or No.....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

W Date..... 190.....

JOSIAH YOUNG, TROY, N. Y.

For amount enclosed \$..... send me by.....
the articles designated below; Write here "Mail," "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion."

Y. Name _____

P. O. _____ County _____

Express Office..... R. F. D. No..... State.....

Freight Station..... No. { Avenue
Street

Shipped..... 190..... *Via*.....

Bags..... Boxes..... Bbls..... Bdls..... Pkgs.....

THE TROY SEED STORE

ESTABLISHED 1842

1842	Henry Warren	1863
1863	Warren & Taylor	1883
1883	Crandall & Morrison	1889
1889	Morrison and Halstead	1893
1893	Morrison & Westfall	1897
1897	Young & Halstead	1906
	1906	

JOSIAH YOUNG

Successor to
YOUNG & HALSTEAD WM. C. GOODRICH
Seedsman Florist
Foot of Grand Street 357 Broadway

375-377 RIVER STREET, (FRANKLIN SQUARE)

Greenhouses, Trial Grounds and Nursery at Watervliet, N. Y., stop No. 39 on Troy & Schenectady Electric Railroad.

In 1842 the late Henry Warren established The Troy Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, being the pioneer seedsman of this city. This business has since continued to be the leading one of its kind in Northern New York down to the present day, passing through various changes of firm names the present owner having been at its head since 1897.

Owing to the shifting of trade centers and lack of room it was deemed wise to abandon some lines and enlarge upon others, especially along the seed and plant lines. With that in view I have closed out all heavy implements, sewer pipe, cement, grindstones, etc., and have leased the present location, Nos. 375-377 River Street, thus securing what is generally conceded to be the finest location in Troy for this purpose. I am at the upper end of Franklin Square where all of the local and suburban electric lines center and within three blocks of the Union Railroad Station.

In order to further secure to my patrons the best to be had I have purchased the florist business formerly conducted by W. C. Goodrich, including the stock, fixtures, etc., of the store at 357 Broadway, and his greenhouse plant at Watervliet. With this plant of 9 greenhouses, containing about 20,000 feet of glass, I have 18 acres of land which will be used as trial grounds and for the propagation of hardy perennials and ornamental stocks and for breeding my special strains of seeds. These grounds will be open to the public and visitors are always welcome for it is my intention to make this place the best of its kind and give it an educational as well as a commercial value.

The greenhouses will enable me to have cut flowers and decorative plants at all seasons and will also enable me to care for my increasing sales of such plants as are used for bedding purposes.

And now just a word in regard to this catalog. Like many other seedsman I was "held up" on the cover by the lithographers' strike, and was obliged to resort to printing from electrotyped blocks. I make no apology as I see no occasion for one and I am certain that the appearance of the cover has not the slightest effect on the quality of Young's Seeds. They are just as good as ever, grown by experts, tested on my own grounds, honest all the way through and sold at honest prices, and if here and there in my list you find an occasional higher price you may know that it is worth it, for that particular stock is one for which I pay an extra price in order to secure the best.

Every stock I carry is tested twice: first, in soil as soon as received, in order to determine the vitality; and second, on my Trial Grounds, to determine its purity, for, although I have the greatest confidence in my growers, I realize that all humanity is liable to make mistakes, and my Trial Ground records are a final and absolute check on the quality of any stock besides affording an opportunity for comparisons between standard varieties and novelties and furnishing many valuable records for future reference.

A portion of my grounds are devoted to breeding up of various seeds, especially those strains which I consider as my own and which for obvious reasons, I wish to have where they are under the eyes of my own experts. I do a great deal of this work and expect to do more, for I find that the planters of to-day are insistent upon having the best regardless of cost, and wise they are, for it is a self-evident fact that the increased cost of the seed is but a trifle when compared with the vastly increased value of the crop.

In conclusion, just a word to those who are not among my customers. Honest Merit wins in the long run. My trade is increasing steadily and my patrons stay with me. Give me a trial order and find out why.

Very truly yours,

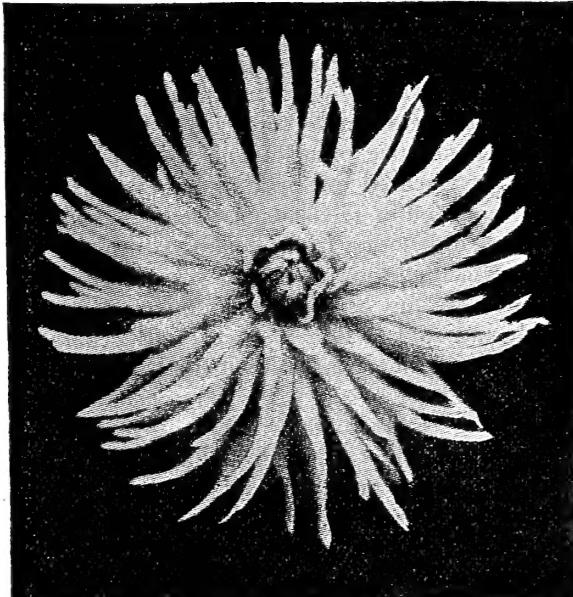
JOSIAH YOUNG.

NEW DAHLIAS FOR 1907

NOTE. The following varieties are furnished in plants only and will be ready for shipment about April 15th.



D. A. Dunbar. (Cactus). A beautiful dwarf sort, growing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and blooming freely the whole season. The flowers are clear scarlet and have good, strong, erect stems. 50c. each, postpaid.



Orion. (Cactus). A fine variety, somewhat after the style of Ring Dove, but deeper in color, being a distinct shade of rosy mauve. Grows about 3 feet high, blooms early and constantly, bearing large flowers on strong stems. 50c. each postpaid.



Juliet (Cactus). Height 4 feet, with strong stalks and long stiff flower stems. The flowers are a beautiful shade of rosy pink, with long narrow petals, the outer ones incurving slightly. \$1 each, postpaid.

Mrs. Geo. Stevenson. (Cactus). A beautiful bright yellow sort, said to be a seedling from Mrs. J. J. Crowe. Grows about 5 feet high, blooming freely. The flowers are large with very long narrow petals and are borne on long wiry stems. \$1 each, postpaid.

Mrs. Horace Wright. (Fancy Cactus). A very distinct sort, growing from 3 to 4 feet high with long, erect flower stems. The ground color of the flower is crimson maroon and the upper half of the petals pure white. 50c. each, postpaid.

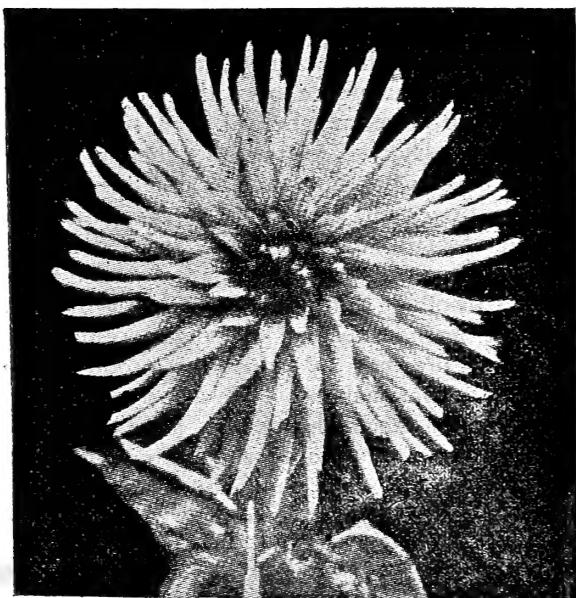
Peach Blossom. (Cactus). One of the finest. The flowers are white at the center, shading outward to a charming pink, and having long, narrow, incurving petals. The plant grows 4 feet high, carrying the flowers well above the foliage, on long, straight stiff stems. \$1 each, postpaid.

Rosy Morn. (Cactus). A very large flowering sort, growing about 4 feet high and blooming constantly. The flowers are a peach blossom color, somewhat paler toward the center. Stems long and stiff. \$1 each, postpaid.

W. Hopkins (Cactus). A large, well formed handsome flower, rich, blackish-maroon in color with narrow petals. It is a good grower, and bears its flowers on long stiff stems. \$1 each, postpaid.



Mont Blanc. (Cactus.) One of the finest of the white cactus varieties. The plant is a robust grower, 5 feet high with flower stems 9 to 10 inches long. The flowers are very large, perfect in shape, pure white in color, with long, slightly incurving petals. \$1 each, postpaid.



Mrs. D. B. Crane. (Cactus). A pure white cactus sort which has attracted attention and won praise from all. It grows about 4 feet high, is wonderfully free flowering with stiff, wiry stems, bearing the flowers well up from the foliage. The petals are long, narrow and gracefully formed, making a flower of unusual elegance and beauty. 75c. each, postpaid.

The Wonderful New Ever-blooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler Rose.



Baby Rambler (Madame Norbert Levavasseur). Hardy. The dwarf perpetual flowering Crimson Rambler. This wonderful little rose has all the characteristics of the well known Crimson Rambler, but is dwarf, growing from 15 to 20 inches high and blooming continuously. It forms a low, compact, spreading, bush which is literally covered all season long with clusters of crimson-red flowers. As a bedding plant it is one of the greatest acquisitions of recent years, while for pot culture it is equally desirable. Young plants, 10c. each, 3 for 25c. One year field grown plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz. Two year field grown plants, 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.; mail or express prepaid.

Supply is limited. Order at once.

DAVID MORNINGWIG,
Bay Street, Glens Falls.

Says:—Nott's Prolific Peas are the best medium late peas he can grow. The peas being uniform in size to the very tip.

From one package he picked half bushel pods, and no pods with less than 5 peas in, and the most of them having from 7 to 9.

See page 7.

Extra Early Eureka Cabbage

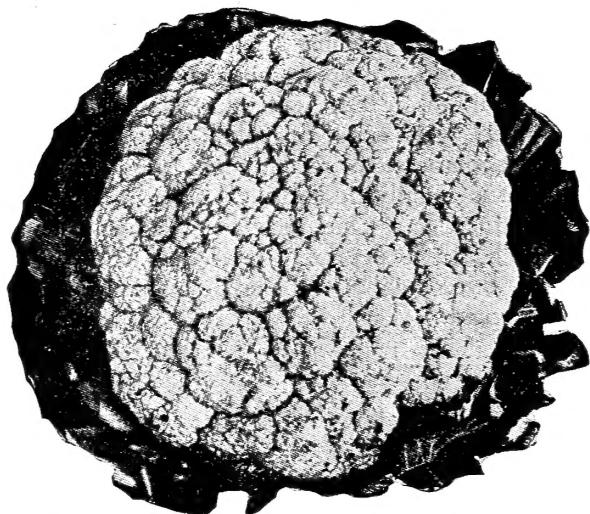
The earliest Flat Head Cabbage in existence. In this we have a Flat Head or Drumhead Cabbage, earlier, hardier, heavier and better than the famous Early Jersey Wakefield.



The heads of this Cabbage are of the true drum-head shape and are hard as Danish Ballhead, while they mature ten days earlier than the Wakefield. There are few outside leaves and the plants can be set close together. It is a choice market sort on account of both shape and quality. It is a beautiful cabbage in appearance, being handsome in color and uniform. I am sure that Market Gardeners and Private Gardeners will find it one of the most profitable extra early cabbages, as a nice round solid head always sells better than a pointed one, and with Extra Early Eureka Cabbage, it can be produced.

Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; oz., 30c.; pkg.,
10c., postpaid.

Young's Selected Snowball Cauliflower



There is no vegetable in which the quality of seed has more to do with the success of the crop

than in Cauliflower, and there are few seed crops on which the locality, climate, atmosphere, etc., have so much influence over the quality of the seed. With these facts before us it follows that the best Cauliflower seed is the cheapest in the end. You can buy Snowball Cauliflower at almost any price, and get results in proportion. I make a specialty of high grade Selected Snowball Cauliflower, as my large market garden trade will have nothing but the best. My grower in Denmark has had years of experience, resulting in a system of breeding by which he produces the finest quality obtainable. The stems are short, leaves medium length, heads very large, often ten inches across, nearly globed shaped, compact and snowy white. Owing to its habit it can be planted closely and as it is extremely early it is a valuable forcing variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10; oz., \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.25; pkt., 20c.; postpaid.

Young's Selected Surprise Musk Melon

For a number of years this house has taken especial pains to have the best strain of this melon and the best indication of success in this line has been a steadily increasing demand for the seed. It is one of the best sorts for market gardeners' use, as it is hardy, a heavy cropper and of the best quality. The vines are very strong and vigorous, yielding an abundance of fruit. The melons are large, oval and quite deeply ribbed. The skin is yellowish-white and finely netted; flesh, thick, deep, rich salmon in color, firm, but melting and very highly flavored. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

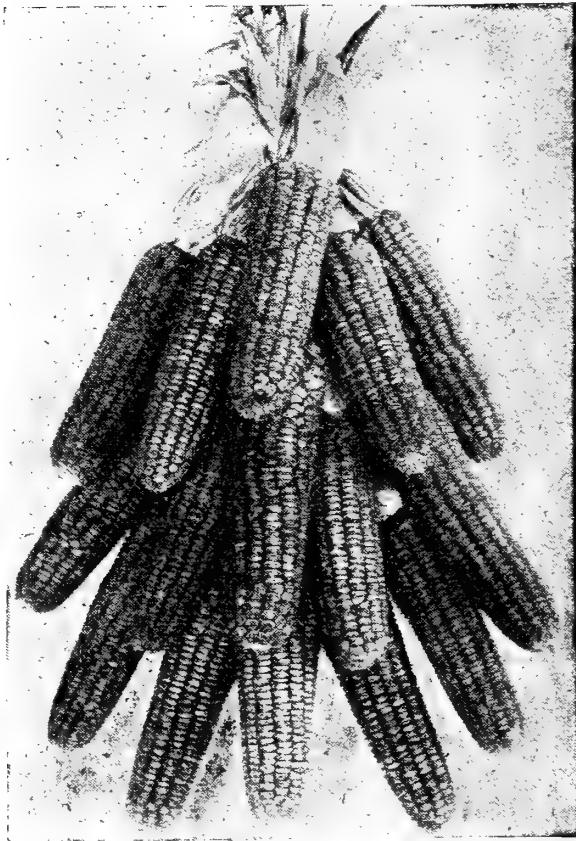
Young's Troy Market

Sweet Corn

The largest eared and best True Early Sweet Corn in cultivation. This splendid variety of Early Sweet Corn was named and introduced by us three years ago and quickly became a leading and popular corn with both market and private gardener.

The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, five to six feet high, each bearing one to two ears ten to twelve inches long. In color the kernels are pure white and are very sweet and tender. The cob is pure white and the ear holds its thickness the entire length, is well filled and free from fungus growth and smut.

The Troy Market is nearly as early as Cory, as large as Champion or Early Mammoth, and as sweet as Evergreen. As for productiveness, it has no equal. One of our customers writes us he has raised 15,000 ears from one acre. It is certainly a money maker for the market gardener and those among my customers who desire to make early corn pay and pay well, must plant Troy Market. Seed is all Eastern grown. Bu., \$4; pk., \$1.25; 4 qts., 65c.; not prepaid; qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

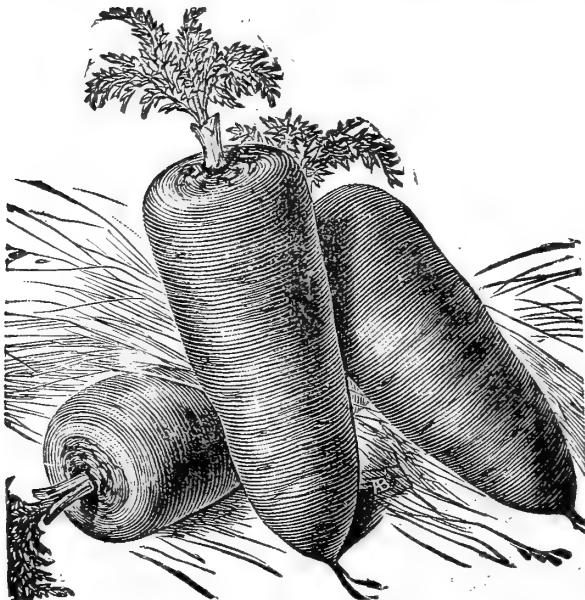


Young's Selected White Spine Cucumber.

This is the best and most profitable Cucumber for market the gardener, for hot-bed or out-door culture. It begins bearing early and yields abundantly throughout the season, keeping green longer



than any other variety. The vines are vigorous, very free from blight or rust and bear heavily. The fruit is medium sized, almost straight, very dark green, marked with white at the blossom end; skin, smooth, with a few white spines. The flesh is firm, crisp, finely grained and sparkling white. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

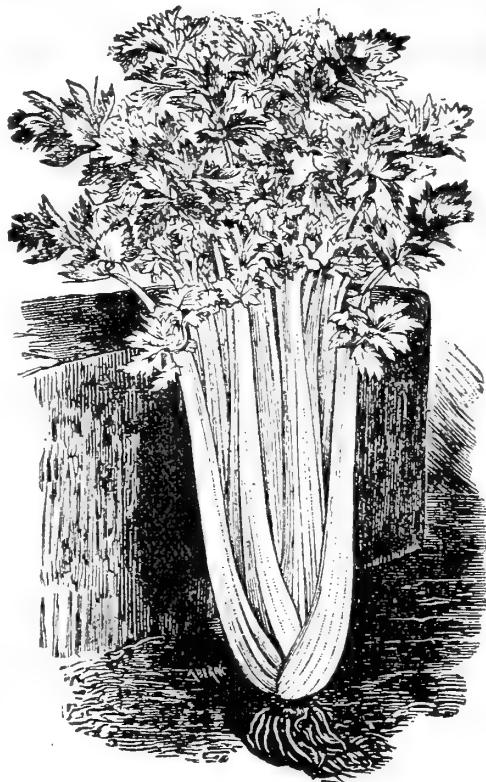


Danvers Stump Rooted Carrot. (True)

Danvers Stump Rooted Carrot---True.

This Carrot originated with the farmers of Danvers, Mass., where carrots have been grown extensively for a great many years. Unfortunately many seedsmen have been given to substituting so largely on this variety that the true stock is difficult to obtain.

I have been able, however, to secure the **true** stock and have made a specialty of this particular variety, as it is so good that it ought to be grown by everybody. In form it is between Long Orange and Short Horn, growing about 8 inches long, round at the shoulder and tapering slightly to the bottom, where it ends in a blunt tip. The skin is very smooth; flesh, rich; deep orange in color, very fine-grained, tender and sweet. It is a first class variety for any soil and under good cultivation has yielded 1,600 bushels to the acre. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

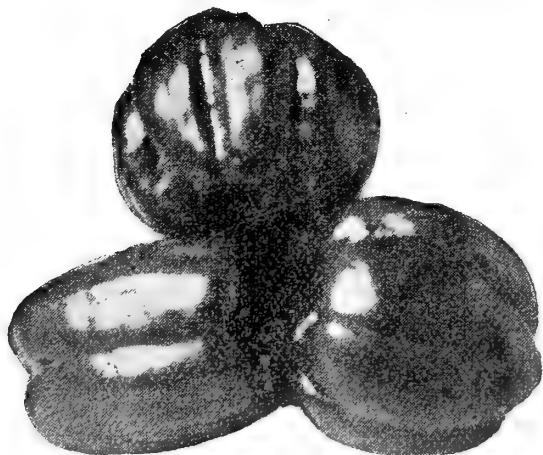


Youngs' Golden Self- Blanching Celery.

NOTE. This Celery is also sold under the name of Golden Jewel, Paris Golden, Etc.

The best celery in cultivation to-day, and the most popular. It is of a half-dwarf, stocky habit, growing about 18 to 20 inches high. Yellowish-green in color, blanching to a beautiful golden yellow; unusually crisp and brittle, entirely free from strings, and having a "nutty" flavor of its own. Perfectly hardy and a splendid keeper. My seed is French grown, which is far better than American. Lb., \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; oz., 30c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

Glenmont Giant Pepper



This grand new pepper originated near Albany, N. Y. On account of earliness, large size, uniform shape and color, it has always brought the

highest price in both Albany and Troy Markets. It is a cross from the Ruby King and Sweet Mountain, containing the good qualities of both of these excellent peppers, but far surpassing them in earliness and wonderful productiveness; as many as twenty monstrous peppers of thick, blocky form measuring from three to four inches in diameter, growing on a single plant. In habit of growth, the plants resemble the Ruby King, but are more hardy and stocky, growing about 18 inches high, and bearing the fruits well up from the ground. I have this seed grown and harvested under my own supervision, selecting only the largest, earliest, and best shaped peppers for seed. Market gardeners, private gardeners, in fact any one who wants a large, early pepper, which will outyield any yet introduced should plant the New Glenmont Giant. Lb., \$8; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$4; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2; oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

Lemon Cucumber

A New and Entirely Distinct Type

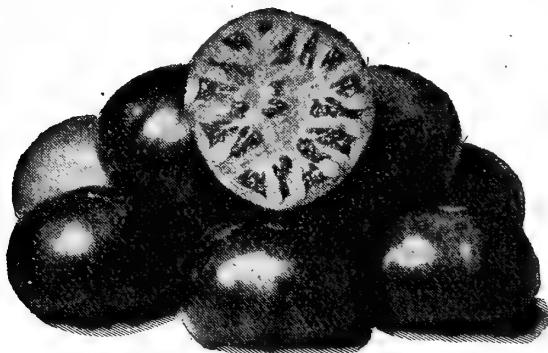
The fruits are nearly round, two to three inches in diameter, with the yellow and green markings of a lemon; the skin is smooth, with very few spines. The flesh is very tender and crisp, with a delicate flavor of its own, never having any of the bitter or acid taste so common with most cucumbers. Their size and shape makes them especially desirable for slicing or serving whole, one fruit being just right for an individual. They are also excellent for pickling, either ripe or green; or for making Mangoes. Pkt., 10c.; postpaid

Early Trojan Tomato

The Earliest Large Smooth Tomato.

This new tomato combines more good qualities than any extra early tomato in cultivation.

In the first place it is **very early**, being from two to three weeks earlier than any other large



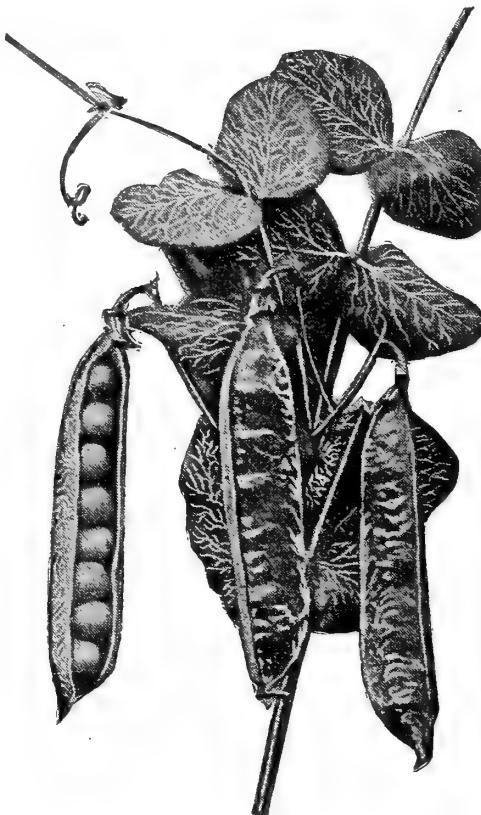
smooth variety and in addition to this, the fruit is as large, smooth and solid, and as fine in quality as any late variety.

The vines make a rather slender but compact growth, and they produce such an enormous amount of fruit that they should have good, rich land to mature it. Some varieties, planted on rich land, produce too much vine and too little fruit and do not ripen, but this is not the case with the **Early Trojan**. The richer the land, the larger and finer the crop. The fruits are of large size, quite thick through, free from rough ribs or cracks and smooth as glass. The flesh is deep red and very solid with few seeds.

Market gardeners, be sure and plant Early Trojan, as it will bring you large profits. Send me your order early as seed is scarce. Lb., \$7.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$4; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2; oz., 60c.; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

Nott's Prolific Pea

The finest main-crop pea on the market, bearing the same relation to the mid-season sorts that Nott's Excelsior does to the Extra Early Wrinkled varieties. It is the result of a cross made in 1899 between Alaska and Prince Edward and has many of the characteristics of both parents, the principal ones being the hardiness of the Alaska with the sweetness and size of peas of the latter, while for bearing it surpasses both, having yielded over thirty-fold under ordinary field culture, bearing pods as large as the Telephone, but better shaped and better filled. In season it is among



the earlier of the mid-season varieties and matures its crop nearly all at the same time, making it valuable for the canner.

The vines are very robust, growing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high with heavy foliage and bearing the pods singly at every joint. The pods are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, straight-backed, tapering forward slightly at the tip, which is quite blunt. Peas, from 7 to 9 in a pod, very large, dark green, sweet, tender and finely flavored. The seed is medium sized, bright green, much wrinkled and slightly flattened. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$3; bu., \$10; not prepaid.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOT BEDS.

For early vegetables, some provisions for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed not only protects plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat, which is usually secured by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL. The best heating material is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. This manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is done, it is fit for use.

SASH. Some gardeners use sash made especially for hot beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends, and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and cost much less than if made to order.

THE FRAME. Make it of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL. This should be light, rich, friable, and it should be unfrozen when put into the bed. Clay in it is very objectionable. It is better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED requires careful attention, as success depends upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season, and kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be the best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is very severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. These points are very important for every season seedsmen are blamed for failure when the real causes are overheated, or very wet soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED. The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, among which are overheating the air under the bright sun, for upon a still sunny day the temperature inside of a well-built hot-bed will rise quickly to 90 or 100 degrees, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. These details must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

TRANSPLANTING. In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, cutting off the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain; about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely, and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING. The best time to water plants is between sunset and sunrise. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake as soon after watering as it can be done without making the soil muddy.

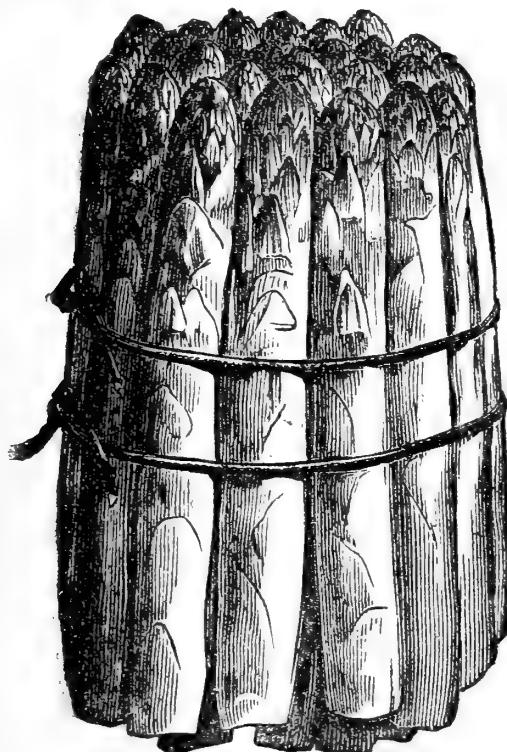
Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS

One ounce for 60 feet of drill and 4 or 5 lbs. for an acre

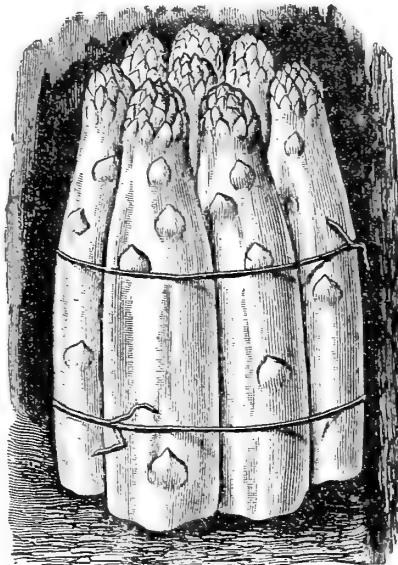
Select good loamy soil and get it nice and fine. Sow the seed in April or May, in thin rows, about a foot apart. Keep the weeds pulled out, and when the plants are about four inches high, thin them out so they will stand three or four inches apart in the row and in thinning leave the best plants. The next spring prepare the permanent bed; cover it with good old rotten manure and then dig it up and work the manure all through the soil. Dig out trenches three feet apart and eight inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the trench, spread them out in a natural position and fill up the trench. Keep the weeds cleaned out and let the plants grow. In the fall cover the bed with three or four inches of manure and as soon as the ground thaws out in the spring spade this in and then sprinkle salt over the bed, using two or three pounds to the square yard.

After the cutting season is over let the tops grow during the summer. Break them down in the fall and remove and burn them before applying manure.



Barr's Mammoth. Originated in Philadelphia. A large green sort, about twice the size of Conover's Colossal, and grows so fast that it does not become woody. The stalks are the same size all the way up to the top. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Palmetto. A Southern sort, but does well North. It is earlier than any of the others, grows large and is bright green in color. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c., pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Conover's Colossal. The old original kind: shoots are medium sized and green. Lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Two Year Old Roots of any of the above sorts \$6 per 1,000, not prepaid; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

Columbian Mammoth White. A white "sport" from Conover's Colossal, discovered by a market gardener on Long Island. Like most sports a few go back to the old original kind, but from 80 to 90 per cent. comes true from seed. The shoots are clear white and stay so till they are about 4 inches long. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BEANS

Beans are rather tender so there is no gain in planting them till the ground is warm. If they are put in too early they may get nipped by frost and even if they miss that the cold air and ground stunts them and they are a long time getting over it.

Sow Dwarf or Bush Beans two inches deep in drills 2 to 4 feet apart. Use 1 quart to 100 feet of drill. Make sowings every two weeks and you will have beans till frost.

Plant Pole Beans 1 inch deep in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way; use 1 quart for 125 hills and from 10 to 16 quarts for an acre.

DWARF GREEN PODDED SORTS

Extra Early Refugee. The earliest bean we have. Plant medium sized, upright, hardy and a good bearer. Pods; long, slightly flattened, green, free from strings and very tender. As they get older they turn white, streaked with purple. Bu. \$4.00; pk., \$1.25; 4 qt., 65c.; not postpaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Extra Early Red Valentine. A very early and productive kind, with round, thick, tender, fleshy pods. It is a good one for either your own garden or to grow for market: Bu., \$4.00; pk., \$1.20; 4 qt., 65c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Black Valentine. Similar to Red Valentine but pods are larger and straighter. It is worth a trial. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.50; 4 qt., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Hodson Green Pod. A new sort found growing in a field of Hodson Wax. It is much like that variety but is a trifle larger in growth and the pods are green. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.50; 4 qt., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Stringless Green Pod. This is claimed to be the best stringless green pod grown. The vines are medium sized and vigorous: pods; green, round, fleshy, stringless, crisp, tender and finely flavored. It is very early, stays a long time in condition to eat, and is a fine yielder. Bu., \$5.00; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. This is an entirely different bean than the stringless Green Pod as it is a hybrid sort, one of its parents being the Round Pod Valentine. It is a strong grower and bears abundantly. The pods are from five to six inches long, very round, and fleshy; stringless, crisp and fine flavored. Bu., \$5.00 pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Bountiful. A heavy and continuous cropper. The plant is thrifty and not easily affected by rust or mildew. Pods green, very long, slightly curved, thick, broad and flat, with a long, tapering point; stringless, free from fibre, brittle and tender. Bu., \$4.50; pk., \$1.35; 4 qt., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Longfellow. The plants grow stocky and bear a good big crop of pods which are over six inches long, light green, nearly straight, round, solid, fleshy, tender and stringless. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. An old standby. Vines; large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms: pods; long, straight, narrow, handsome; and when young, of good quality: beans; long, kidney-shaped, yellowish drab with darker marks about the eye. Bu., \$4, pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Refugee 1,000 to 1. Not early but very hardy, productive and a fine pickler, Vines; large, spreading, with smooth leaves and lilac flowers: pods; long round, green; as they get older they turn white and are streaked with purple: beans; long, light, drab, dotted and splashed with purple. Bu., \$4.00; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Dwarf Horticultural. A bush form of the old Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. plants; stocky, with large leaves, and bear heavily. Pods; long, round, curved, yellow splashed with bright red. Beans; large, oval and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. One of the best beans. Bu., \$4.50; pk., \$1.25; 4 qts., 65c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Goddard or Boston Favorite. Similar to Dwarf Horticultural, but the pods are not as heavily marked and the beans are kidney shaped. Bu., \$4; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Burpee's Bush Lima. Considered to be the best of the Bush Limas. Bushes 18 to 24 inches high, branching forming a plant from 12 to 18 inches across. It is a heavy yielder and the pods are large with 3 or 4 big beans in each. Seed planted May 16th has produced a crop of green beans by Aug. 16th. Bu., \$6; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Dreer's Bush Lima. Sometimes called Thorburn's and Kumerle Bush Lima. The bushes grow about two feet high and produce quantities of pods with from three to five beans in a pod. The beans are chubby, tender and fine flavored. Bu., \$6.50; pk., \$1.70; 4 qts., 90c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postage paid.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The first Bush Lima in the field and still preferred by many. It is a dwarf form of the old Southern Sieva or Small Lima (called a "butter bean" down South), and while the beans are not very large there are plenty of them, and they are sweet and tender. Bush grows about 18 inches high: leaves; small, bright green: flowers; small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters well above the foliage. Pods; short, flat, with from 3 to 5 beans to the pod. Bu., \$6; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

White Medium. Grown for dry beans; seeds, medium sized, white. My stock is graded and hand-picked especially for seed. Bu., \$3.50; pk., \$1; 4 qts., 55c.; not prepaid. Qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; postpaid.

White Marrow. Similar to above, except that the beans are larger. Hand-picked stock. Bu., \$4; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; not prepaid. Qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; postpaid.

WAX PODDED SORTS

Hodson Wax. A fine early variety, which is in great demand by market gardeners. Plant is strong, vigorous, handsome and rustless, producing a heavy crop usually about 45 days from planting. The pod is nearly round, from 5 to 7 inches long, light waxy yellow, very solid, tender, succulent and stringless. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Eyed Wax. Very hardy, early and prolific; grows about 18 inches high and holds pods well up from the ground. The pods are long, bright golden yellow, flat, rather coarse, but fine appearing. They are free from rust and keep well, which makes them valuable for shipping. The seed is white with a yellow eye. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Improved Golden Wax. This is one of the old reliables. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are sure croppers. Pods, golden yellow, long, nearly straight, almost round, fleshy and wax like, with short, green tips. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; 4 qt., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Pencil Pod Black Wax. The best Black Wax Bean grown. Plants; medium sized, vigorous and hardy, carrying the pods well up among the leaves: flowers; purple or reddish-white: pods; fleshy, clear, waxy-white medium length, nearly straight, round, with a long, slightly curved point. Beans small, oblong and jet black. Bu., \$5.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WAX BEANS—Continued

Refugee Wax. Has all the virtues of the Refugee Bean and a wax pod thrown in. The plants grow the same height with small dense foliage, making it a good dry weather sort. Pods are clear, transparent, waxy yellow, very fleshy, stringless and of fine quality. Bu., \$5.25; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This is one of the most popular wax beans we have. It matures about the same time as the Improved Golden Wax and produces larger pods and more of them. The plants are thrifty and stand erect. Pods are light waxy yellow, average 5 to 6 inches long, are broad, flat, nearly straight, smooth and brittle. They are almost entirely stringless and not liable to rust or blister. Dry beans are large, kidney-shaped, white with dark purple markings around the eye. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Davis' Kidney Wax. A fine bean, whether for private garden, market, or canner. The plant is a strong grower, produces lots of pods and holds them well up off the ground. The pods are clear, waxy white in color, grow very long (often 7 and 8 inches) straight, oval, fleshy and free from rust; entirely stringless, crisp and fine flavored when young, but becoming coarse and tough with age. The beans are pure white, kidney-shaped and are fine for baking. Bu., \$5.25; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Round Pod Kidney Wax. A new sort, which seems to be pretty good, especially for the home garden. The vine is dwarf, spreading and very productive. Pods are long, round, slightly curved, very white, waxy, stringless and of the best quality. Seed; long, round, nearly white, with a small, dark mark around the eye. Bu., \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.20; pk., \$1.85; 4 qts., 95c.; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c., postpaid.

Yosemite Wax. The giant of the Wax Bean family. Plant is large and vigorous, bearing often as many as 50 pods on a single plant. The pods are a rich golden color and grow from ten to twelve inches long, perfectly round, as large as a man's finger and are nearly all solid pulp. They are perfectly stringless and cook up tender and delicious. Plant twice as far apart as you would any other kind. Bu., \$6; pk., \$1.85; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. I have never seen any Wax Bean which was entirely rust proof, but Currie's comes very near it and more than that it is a good big cropper and ready for market at nearly the same time as Wardwell's. The plants are stocky and hold the pods up away from the ground. Pods; golden yellow, long, flat and tender. Beans; bluish black. Bu., \$4.75; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Keeney's Rustless Wax. Has all of the good points of the Improved Golden Wax combined with a remarkable freedom from rust. The plant is a good strong grower with plenty of foliage. It also puts out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those on the central stalk, making it a very heavy cropper. The pods are yellow, long, flat, thick, meaty and stringless. Bu., \$5.25; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

POLE VARIETIES

Horticultural Pole. Also called Cranberry and Wren's Egg. The old popular sort for green shell beans and Succotash. Vines are fairly strong with large, light colored leaves and purple blossoms. Pods; medium length, broad, pale green, streaked with red; dry beans; nearly round, buff, splashed and spotted with dull red. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.55; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Carmine. This is the finest bean of its class. It is from a week to 10 days earlier than the old Horticultural Pole, with very vigorous vines. Pods grow in clusters and are very large, bright golden yellow, streaked with bright carmine. They are slightly flattened, stringless and very tender. Bu., \$6; pk., \$1.80; 4 qts., 95c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Lazy Wife. A vigorous grower and enormous cropper. The pods grow in clusters and are light green in color, 6 to 8 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, stringless, tender and fine flavored. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Scarlet Runner. Grown mainly for its bright scarlet blossoms. Style of plant and pods same as white Dutch Runner. Dry beans; dull purplish-red streaked black. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

POLE BEANS—Continued

White Dutch Runner. Cultivated for both blossoms and beans. The vines are vigorous; foliage, coarse; flowers; pure white, borne in long sprays. Pods; green, large, broad and coarse. Beans; white, large, kidney shaped and good for cooking, either green or dry. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 20c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Cluster Wax. One of the best Wax Pole Beans. Vines: very thrifty and strong; blossoms; cream colored. Pods; borne in clusters, yellow, from 6 to 8 inches long, curved, broad, flat, thick, meaty and fine flavored. The dry beans are medium sized, waxy white in color. Bu., \$6.50; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

German Black Wax. Later than the Golden Cluster Wax and pods are not as broad or flat. They are very meaty and tender and are an excellent market sort. Bu., \$6; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c., postpaid.

Sieva Lima. The old original small Lima, called "Butter Beans" in the South. It is an early, prolific sort; vines, vigorous, with many short branches; leaves; small, smooth, dark green; blossoms; small, creamy-white; pods; green, short, curved, thin and flat, with from 2 to 4 beans in each. Dry beans; small, white, kidney shaped. Bu., \$5.75; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Potato Lima (Dreer's). A good, strong-growing vine, bearing heavily. It is an early sort and one of the best for either private or market garden. The pods are well filled with chunky white beans which are very fine flavored and remain green in the pod for a long time. Bu., \$5.75; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Large White Lima. The old standby; vines large and vigorous; leaves, medium size, light green; blossoms; small, white; pods; borne in clusters, dark green, long, broad, very thin; beans; large, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat. Bu., \$5.50; pk., \$1.45; 4 qts., 75c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

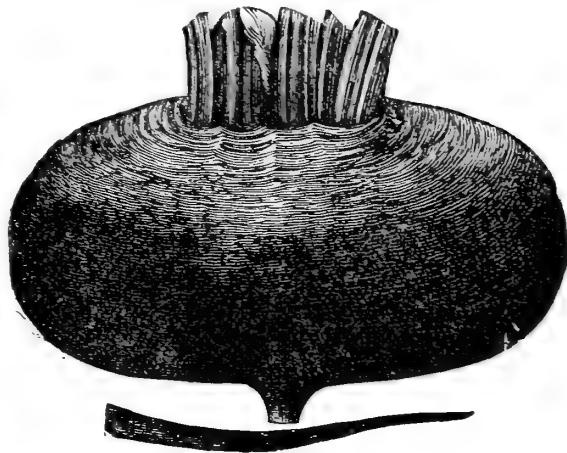
Early Jersey Lima. One of the earliest of the Pole Lima Beans, being ready for use at least a week sooner than the Large White Lima. It is a good cropper. Pods are fair sized and well filled. The beans are not as large as those of the later sorts but many like them for this reason. Bu., \$5.75; pk., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; 1-2 pt., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

King of the Garden Lima. An improvement on the Large White Lima being much larger and earlier, much used by market gardeners. Bu., \$6; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; not prepaid. Qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BEETS

CULTURE. The best soil for beets is a light sandy loam which should be enriched with well rotted stable manure and then plowed and harrowed till the manure is distributed all through the soil. Get the seed into the ground just as early in the spring as it can be worked and sow again at intervals of two or three weeks up to July 1st. Sow the seed thinly in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart and when well up thin out, leaving the plants from 4 to 6 inches apart in the sow. 1 oz. for 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 lbs. for an acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. A special strain selected from the Egyptian. Tops, few and small. Shape between the old Egyptian and Eclipse. Color; dark red. A very fine extra early variety, especially for out-of-door growing. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

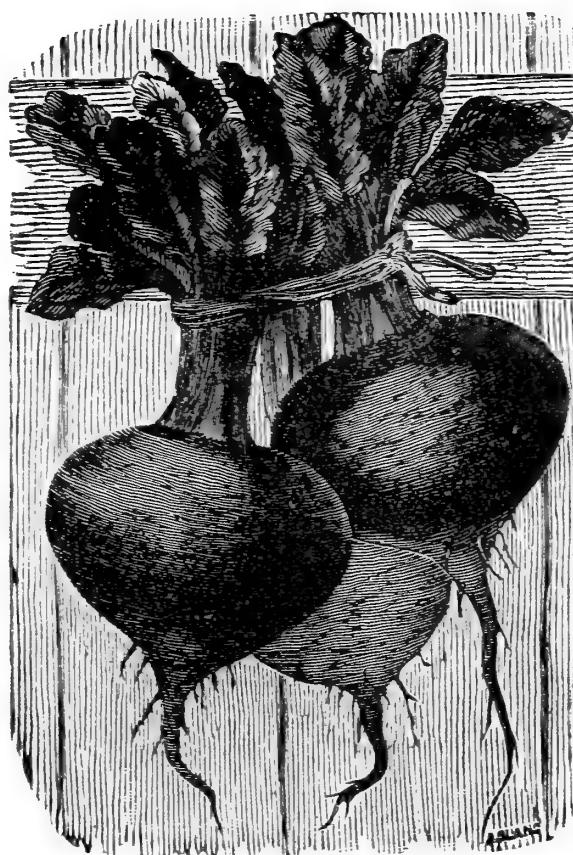


Egyptian. An extra early sort, fine for forcing. Tops; small: roots; medium sized, turnip shaped, with small tap root: flesh; deep blood-red, zoned with lighter shade, fine grained, sweet and tender when young, but apt to get tough when old. Lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

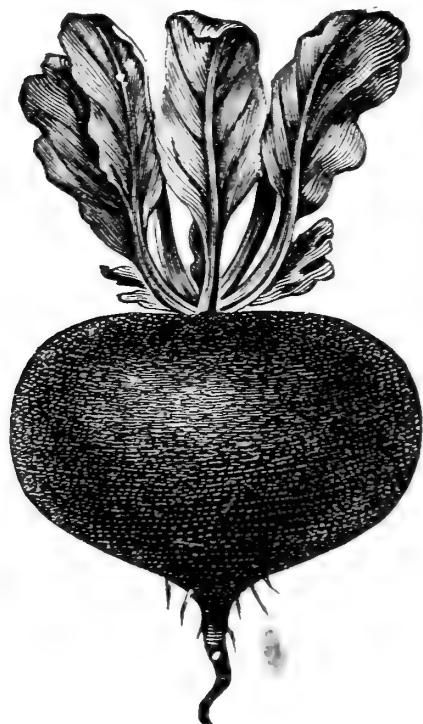
Columbia. A fine early, main crop sort. Tops; small, rich bronze in color: roots; turnip shaped: skin; smooth: flesh; deep blood-red, very tender and sweet. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Dirego. This has proved to be one of the best early beets in the market and is especially adapted to frame work. Tops are small: stems, slender: root; nearly globe shaped with smooth skin and has but one tap root. Flesh; dark crimson, zoned with lighter color, very sweet, crispy and tender. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip. This is an old standby and a good one too. The tops are somewhat coarse: roots; nearly round and large: flesh; blood red. Lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

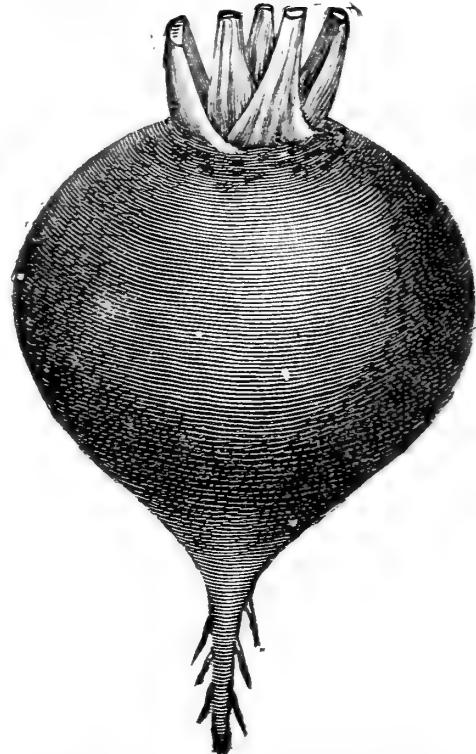
BEETS—Continued

Eclipse. One of the best and most popular of the early kinds. Tops small, allowing close planting: roots; nearly round, bright red and smooth, with small tap root: flesh varies, some being dark red, zoned with lighter red, others light red, zoned with white: fine quality and flavor. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Edmand's Blood Turnip

Edmand's Blood Turnip. The best of its class. Tops; low, small and spreading: leaf stalks and ribs, dark red: leaf; dark green with a wavy edge: roots; medium sized, round, smooth, with a small tap root: flesh; purplish-red, sweet, crisp and tender. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Detroit Dark Red. A fine all around beet. Tops; small, upright: roots; medium sized, round, smooth, deep blood-red, with a small tap root. Flesh; rich, deep red, zoned with lighter shades, very fine grained, crisp and tender. An ideal sort for main crop or winter use. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Swiss Chard or Silver Leaf. Grown for its leaves: the midrib is cooked and served like asparagus, and the leaf as spinach for greens. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BEETS—Continued

Crimson Globe. One of the most beautiful beets grown. Tops and neck are small; root, almost round with a very small tap root; skin, smooth and rich, deep, crimson color. Flesh, crimson, fine grained, firm and tender. One of the best for either home or market garden. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood. Tops; large; necks; small; leaf stems and veins, red; leaf; green; roots; large, long, tapering, growing even with the surface, dark red. Flesh; dark red, sweet, and keeps so until spring. Lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

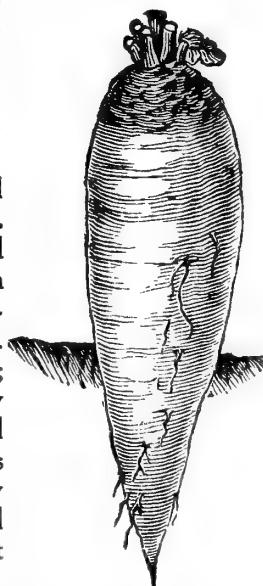
MANGEL WURZEL and SUGAR BEETS

On all Mangel and Sugar Beets I make the following prices: 50 lbs. or over, 18c. per lb.; 10 lbs. to 50 lbs., 20c. per lb., under 10 lbs., 22c. per lb.; purchaser paying transportation charges. Lb., 30c.; 1-2 lb., 20c.; 1-4 lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Tankard. The best yellow Mangel; contains more sugar and richness than any of the red sorts. The tops and neck are small, shape like a cylinder, tapering bluntly at both ends; grows over half out of the ground, making it easy to harvest. It is very hardy and matures earlier than any other sort.

Champion Yellow Globe. Generally considered to be the best of the round mangels. Its shape makes it valuable for shallow soils and it keeps during winter better than most mangels.

Mammoth Long Red or Norbiton Giant. The most popular of all stock beets; grows to an immense size and often produces 70 tons to the acre. Tops are medium; necks; rather small; roots grow half out of the ground and are very large; single ones sometimes weighing sixty pounds. Skin; bright red and smooth; flesh; bright red, zoned with white.



Mammoth Long Red.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. A large-growing American sort, containing about eight per cent. of sugar and yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. Leaves; green; roots; large and tapering; flesh; white and very firm.

Vilmorin's Sugar. A French variety; contains from twelve to sixteen per cent. of sugar and yields from fifteen to twenty tons of roots per acre. Tops; green and spreading; roots; medium sized, tapering; flesh; white.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE. Cauliflower is the most delicate and delicious member of the cabbage family. It requires a rich, deep loam in a low moist situation or in reach of a liberal supply of water. Seed of the very early sorts should be sown in a hot bed in February or March. For later supply, sow out of doors in May. When large enough, transplant, setting in rows 2 1-2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. The transplanting should be done in damp or cloudy weather. 1 oz. of seed for 1,500 plants.

Early Dwarf Erfurt (True). A fine dwarf early sort of superior quality and a sure header. Stem is short and heads are large. Oz., \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1; pkt., 10c.; postpaid.

Young's Selected Early Snowball. See Specialties.

Henderson's Snowball. Grown from Henderson's true stock and is very fine. It can be used both early and late. Forms a fine white head on short stem with few outer leaves. Oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c.; pkt., 10c., postpaid.

Le Normand's Short Stem. A favorite in France. Hardy, compact, sure header, produces many leaves which protect the head, keeping it very white. Oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Large Late Algiers. A valuable hardy, late sort, very popular with market gardeners and canners. Will endure a freeze that would ruin other sorts. Plant; large, long-stemmed; leaves; bluish-green, long, upright, tapering to a point at the end; heads; very large, solid, white, well protected by the foliage. Oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

BROCCOLI

A plant resembling the cauliflower and grown in the same manner, although the heads are not as fine but being harder it can be grown in cooler locations and is better adapted for late fall use. It is of no value in warm localities.

Lb., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Purple Cape. Heads large, close, compact of brownish-purple color, and excellent flavor.

White Cape. Same as above except in color which is creamy-white.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This is a tasty member of the cabbage family and it deserves a better place among our vegetables. The "Sprouts" are little cabbage heads, not over an inch in diameter, which grow in the axils of the leaves and when touched by frost they are at their best for eating. They are cooked whole and served in the same way as either cabbage or cauliflower.

CULTURE. Give good soil, but not too rich. Sow the seed in May or June and either thin out or transplant, leaving the plants 18 inches apart in the rows. Treat the same as cabbage and in the fall break the leaves down so the little cabbages will have more room to grow.

Improved Dwarf. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Paris Half Dwarf. A taller growing compact sort of fine quality. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CABBAGE

CULTURE. All members of the Cabbage tribe require a deep, rich, well drained soil and plenty of manure. Do not grow them on land where a root crop was grown the year before or you will be apt to get club rooted plants. For very early cabbages the seed can be sown in the fall in cold frames and the plants carried through the winter and transplanted to other cold frames in March, removing the frames when all danger of frost is past.

Another way is to sow the seed in hot beds in January or February and then transplant to frames in March as above. For second early sow in frames or hot-beds and set the plants out in the open ground in May.

For main crop and winter use sow the seed in the open ground the last of March or early in April and when plants are strong enough, transplant to the field, setting them in rows from two and a half to three feet apart, and from eighteen inches to two feet apart in the row. If the cabbage fly attacks the young plants give them a dose of hardwood ashes, putting them on early in the morning. For the cabbage worm use Slug Shot and if the cabbage louse makes his appearance the only thing for him is Whale Oil Soap.

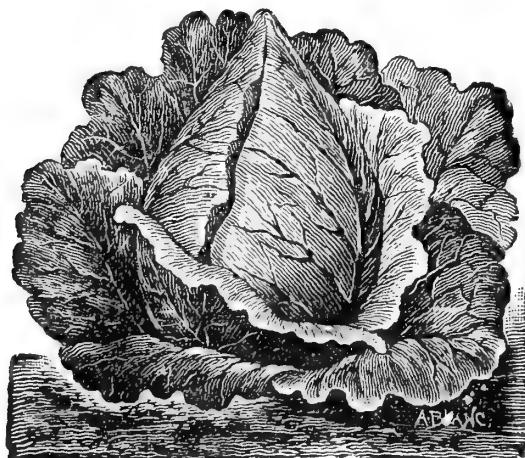
Young's Early Eureka. See Specialties.

Early Spring. Heads round, slightly flattened and very solid, with small outer leaves, admitting of close planting. As early as Wakefield, and more productive. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.



Early Jersey Wakefield. The popular early variety for either home or market garden. Heads; solid, conical, with a blunt tip and few outside leaves. It is very hardy and the foliage is thick and heavy, making it the best sort to winter over in cold frames. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., postpaid.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. A selection from the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are larger, a few days later, and blunter. It is very popular among market gardeners. Lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early Winnigstadt.

Early Winnigstadt. Very hardy and a sure header, with short, thick outer leaves. Heads; uniform in size, conical, with pointed tip and very solid. Good for either summer or winter. Lb., \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Newark Early Flat Dutch. Not a new one but good. It is an early selection from the old Flat Dutch. Heads are large and flat; stem, short; can be set moderately close. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early Summer. Valuable for both family and market garden. About ten days later than the Wakefield, but fully double the size. Stem, short. Heads; large, nearly flat and very solid, with few, short, outer leaves. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

All Head. One of the finest of the second early, flat head type; adapted to almost any soil and location and a very sure header. Stem, short; heads; deep and flat; few outer leaves; quality, very fine. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

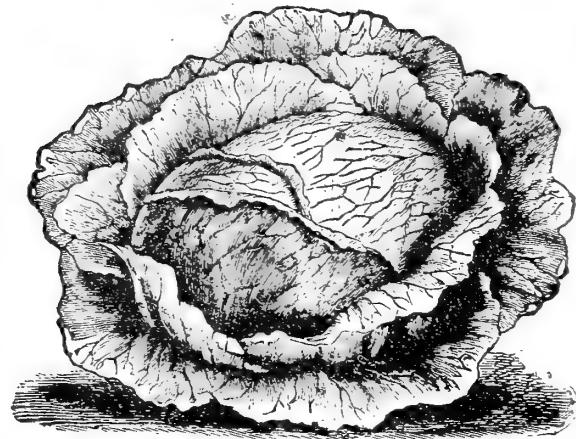
All Seasons. A superior sort; can be planted early or late. Stands summer heat and dry weather remarkably well. Heads; large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and heavy. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Succession. A fine mid-summer sort, coming in about ten days later than Early Summer and nearly twice as large. Stems, short; heads; flattened, deep, solid; with few and very short outer leaves. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CABBAGE—Continued

Fottler's Brunswick. The standard mid-season cabbage in the East. Stems, short; leaves, starting horizontally from the stem and bending abruptly upward around the head which is thick, flat, very large and solid; often weighing 15 to 20 pounds; color, light, bluish green. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Surehead. One of the best of the late varieties. Stem, medium length: heads, medium sized, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each; very uniform, firm, fine in texture and sweet. It is a sure header, good keeper and fine shipper. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Premium Flat Dutch. The old, well known sort. Stem of medium length: heads, large, bluish green in color, broad, flattened on top, very solid, with few outside leaves. When cut they open up crisp and white. An excellent shipper. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

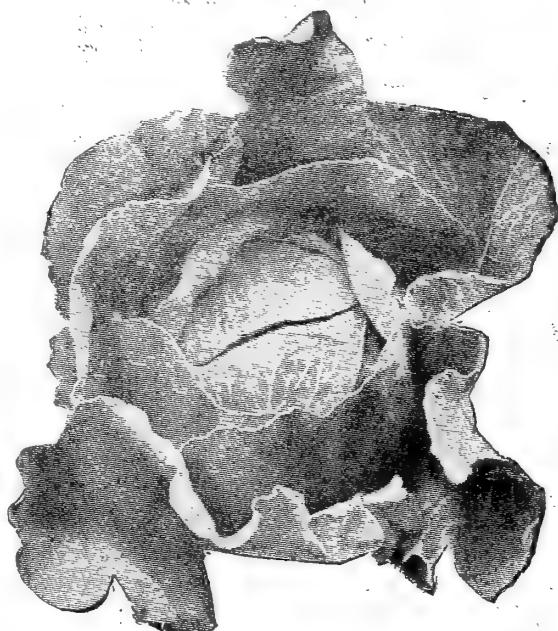
Bristol Flat Dutch. A fine, selected strain of Flat Dutch: stem, short; heads, large, very solid, with few outer leaves. This strain runs very uniform in type and size, making it a valuable one for market gardeners. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Stonemason. Originated in Massachusetts and is still popular in the East. Stem, medium: foliage, large, dark green, arching over the head which is very large, deep and compact. A sure header and good keeper. Lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Lupton. Combines the good qualities of the second early and the very late sorts. Stem, rather short: heads, very large, dark green, with few outer leaves: shape, flattened and deep through. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Autumn King or Worldbeater. The best of the large, late, flat sorts. Stem, short: foliage, compact, slightly crimped, dark green with a purplish tinge: heads, very large, broad, thick through, rounded on top, fine grained and tender. It is a solid header and a good shipper. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead. An old favorite, for a big winter cabbage. Stem, medium: head, very large, deep, flat: foliage, large and spreading. Quality, excellent and a good keeper. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Young's Selected Danish Ball Head. This is the cabbage which is raised almost exclusively by the big growers in Western New York State and in Michigan, as it is the best variety for winter use and always commands a higher price in the market than any other sort. The stem is long: leaves, short, broad, light bluish green. Heads, round, medium sized, but hard as a stone and remarkably heavy. Even the partly matured heads partake of these peculiarities.

My seed is raised for me by the best grower in Denmark and cabbage from this seed is sure to head and will keep well into the spring, while the quality is superior to all other winter varieties. Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Mammoth Rock Red. The best of the red sorts and one which is very popular among market gardeners. Plant, large with spreading leaves: heads, nearly round, deep red to the center, exceedingly hard and solid, averaging often from 10 to 12 pounds in weight. True seed is scarce, as this variety has always been a shy seeder. **Avoid cheap stocks.** Lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Drumhead Savoy. The Savoy Cabbages are highly esteemed for their fine and delicate flavor, while the crinkled foliage adds to their appearance. This particular sort is short stemmed with vigorous, dark green foliage, which folds up over the head, protecting and blanching it. Head, quite large, crumpled, round, solid and fine flavored. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CARROTS

CULTURE. Give carrots a rich, sandy loam if you want the best results. For early use sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for later crops sow anytime up to the middle of June. In the garden where crops are worked by hand have the rows fifteen inches apart; in the field, from two to two and a half feet apart.

As carrot seed germinates slowly be sure that the soil is firm around the seed. When the plants are four inches high thin out, leaving them about four inches apart in the row. 1 oz. for 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. for an acre.

Danvers Stump Rooted (True.) See Specialties.



be pulled before it reaches full size. Tops; small: root; smooth, hollow crowned and almost round: flesh; reddish-orange, very sweet and tender. Lb., \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

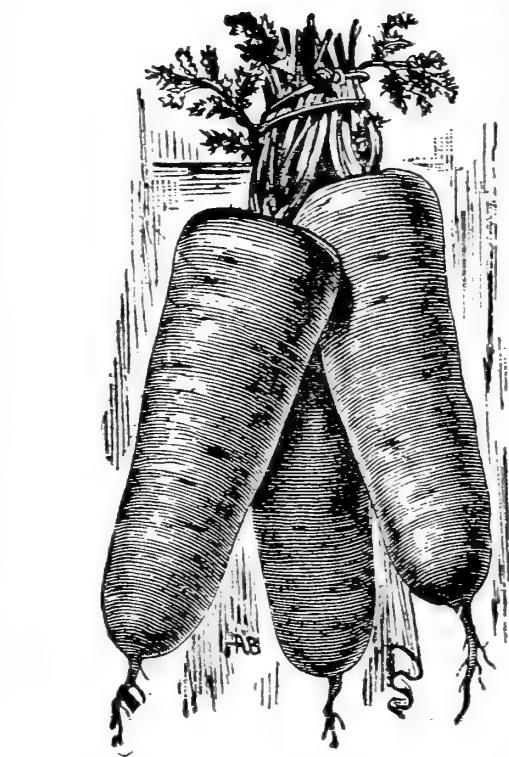
Early Scarlet Horn. One of the best for early planting out of doors and preferred by many to the French Forcing as it is larger. Owing to its shape it is especially adapted to shallow soil. Top; small, coarsely divided: roots; top-shaped, tapering bluntly to a small tap-root: flesh; deep orange, very fine grained and sweet. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c., oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Rubicon. An American variety perfected by a Connecticut market gardener and one that has become very popular. It is a heavy cropper, grows well underground, keeping well protected. Tops; medium sized, spreading and finely cut: roots; smooth, hollow crowned, half long, swelling slightly below the shoulder then tapering to a blunt end: tap root; medium: flesh; deep, reddish-orange, exceedingly fine grained and tender. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Nantes. A great favorite in the New York market. One of the best for home use also. Tops; medium: roots; cylindrical, about six inches long, blunt tipped, smooth and uniform: flesh; orange, becoming yellow at the center, unusually sweet and tender with practically no core. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Intermediate (Danvers Pointed.) A fine variety for either garden or field culture. Tops; small: roots; large, smooth and broad shouldered, tapering from shoulder to tip: flesh; deep orange-red, very tender and sweet with small tender core. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early French Forcing. The earliest of all and much used for forcing. In some markets it is used for bunching with onions, parsley, etc., such bunches being called "pot herbs." It should



Chantenay. A medium early sort favored especially by market gardeners as it is a rapid grower and a heavy cropper, furnishing good sized roots as early as any other and seldom cracking open while growing. Tops; medium: necks; small: roots; smooth, rather broad shouldered, tapering slightly to a blunt end: tap root; small: flesh; deep orange-red, fine grained and sugary. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

St. Valery or New Intermediate. A very popular French variety. Tops; very small: roots; very large, broad across the top, (often 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches) and 10 to 12 inches long, tapering gradually to the tip: flesh; a rich, deep, orange color, tender and fine flavored. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c., oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Guerande or Oxheart. A n - other French sort, especially fine for heavy and stony soils as it does not root deeply. It is also very valuable for stock as it yields heavily and is easily harvested. Tops; medium: root; very short, chunky and broad, specimens often reaching a diameter of seven inches, tapers from the shoulder and ends in a blunt tip with a small tap root: flesh; rich orange, fine grained and sweet. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Long Orange. One of the oldest and most popular varieties for deep soils. Tops; medium to large: roots; long and smooth, tapering from shoulder to tip: flesh; deep orange, sweet and tender. An especially fine sort for stock feeding. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

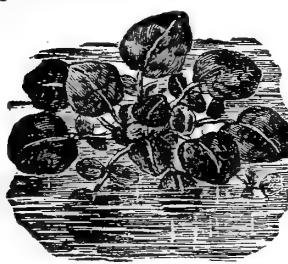
CARROTS—Continued

Large White Belgian. Used largely for feeding stock as the roots yield heavily and are very nutritious. Top; small; root; from fifteen to twenty inches long, growing one-third out of the ground; color; green above ground, white below; flesh; rather coarse. Lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

**CRESS**

CULTURE. Sow seed April 1st in shallow drills and again at intervals of two or three weeks, and cut often. It will continue to grow. Very useful for salad.

Curled or Pepper Grass. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



True Water Cress. Sow where it is damp, near water edge or on outside margin of a hot bed where it is always cool. Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CELERIC

(Turnip Rooted Celery)



Large Smooth Prague. An improved form. Plants; vigorous with large, deep, green foliage; roots; very large, almost round and very smooth, with few side roots. The first steps in its culture are the same as for celery. In transplanting to the open ground give a moist rich soil, set in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row; does not require hilling up. For winter use pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or store out of doors in pits the same as beets or carrots. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CELERY

1 Oz. for 4,000 Plants

CULTURE. To raise good Celery you must have good seed, an abundance of manure and water, and thorough cultivation. The best soil is deep swamp muck and next best is moist loam. Use at least thirty or forty loads of good manure to the acre and if the water supply is short, plan to irrigate the crop.

In sowing the seed, cover very lightly, press firmly with a board or roller and keep well watered. Celery seed is slow to germinate and must be tended carefully to secure the best results. To secure fine stocky plants, shear the tops off when the young plants are about four inches high.

For very early celery, sow seed indoors in February or March; transplant into coldframes, setting one and a half inches apart and in the latter part of May transplant to the open ground.

For main crop sow in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked; when plants are two inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows; transplant to the field in the latter part of June.

There are two systems of field culture—level and trench. In level culture the plants are set usually about six inches apart each way in square beds and boards set up on edge around the outside to exclude the light. This method works well and saves a great deal of labor, but the crop is not as tender and crisp as when grown in trenches.

For trench culture dig out shallow trenches, six inches deep and four feet apart, set the plants six inches apart in a single row through the center of the trench; keep well cultivated. About the middle of August begin drawing the earth in around the plants with a hoe. In doing this, gather the stalks up and hold them to keep the soil from getting into the center of the plant where it would cause rust or rot. Repeat at intervals of one week, always hilling up till only the tops are visible. Never hill up in moist weather, or when plants are wet. To keep Celery out-of-doors for winter select a well drained spot and dig trenches a foot wide and deep enough to bring the tops of the plants level with the surface. Stand the Celery erect in these leaving on the roots what dirt adheres to them as they are dug. Set closely but do not crowd. After the trench is filled cover lightly with straw or leaves and add to this covering as the weather gets colder.

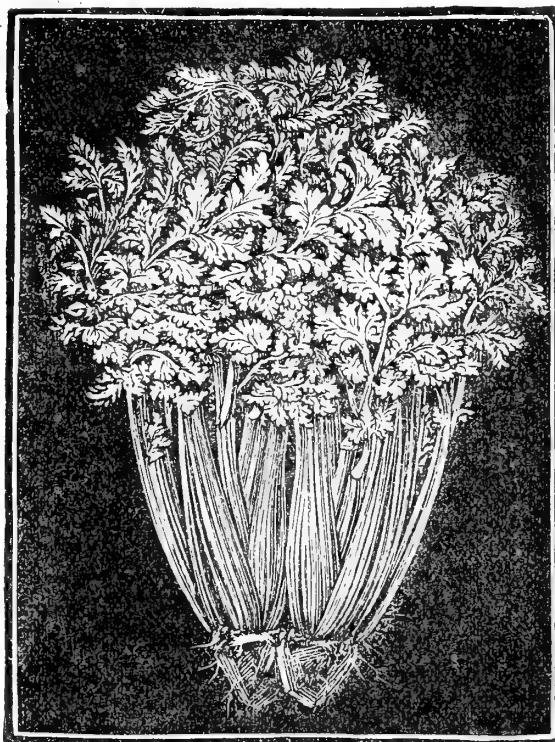
Young's Selected Golden Self Blanching. See Specialty pages.

Golden Heart or Golden Dwarf. Although not equal to the Golden Self Blanching it is a very fine distinct sort and has many friends. Habit; dwarf, sturdy and solid; tops; green; stalks; yellowish-white, broad; heart; large and full, and when blanched, a rich golden yellow color; solid, fine flavored and an excellent keeper. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Boston Market. A great favorite in and around Boston, especially fine for light soils. Instead of one large heart, it forms a number of small ones. A vigorous grower; tops; dark green; stalks; green, blanching white; hearts; numerous, medium sized, very white, solid, crisp, tender and mild flavored. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. Also called Henderson's Half Dwarf—In habit it is half-dwarf, as its name indicates, growing about 20 inches high, very solid and heavy. Tops; green; stalks; blanch to a yellowish-white, rather broad and thick; heart; yellowish-white, large and solid. Flavor sweet and nutty, a good Winter sort. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CELERY—Continued



White Plume. One of the most popular early market sorts, but not as desirable as the Golden Self Blanching for winter use. Habit; half-dwarf, sturdy: tops; green and white: stalks; white: heart; medium sized and very white. When hilled up to blanch it is very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Perfection Heartwell. One of the best of the half-dwarf winter varieties, growing about twenty inches high: tops; green: stalks: 15 to 18 inches long, rather broad, thick and crisp: blanches to a creamy white. Heart; large, golden-yellow, crisp and tender. Lb., \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Pink Plume. Identical with White Plume, except that the stalks are suffused with a dainty pink and in addition have that peculiar crispness and nutty flavor for which red celeries are noted. Lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Giant Pascal. A green-leaved French sort, developed from Golden Self Blanching, very popular with Southern gardeners. Tops are green: stalks grow about two feet tall, fewer in number than most other sorts, very large, thick, solid, crisp, brittle and stringless, and blanch to a beautiful creamy white: heart; golden yellow, medium sized, very rich flavored; a first-class shipper and one of the best keepers. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Evans' Triumph. A strong growing, vigorous sort, requiring the whole season to develop; highly recommended as a late keeper. Tops are green: stalks; from eighteen to twenty-two inches long, very compact, medium sized, blanching very white, crisp, brittle and tender, with a stronger celery taste than any other variety: heart; white and very solid. Lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Shumacher. A favorite, large, late keeping sort. Grows to an immense size, very solid and crisp; firm, gold enyellow heart. Lb., \$1.90; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Rose Ribbed Paris Self Blanching. A sport from Golden Self Blanching. One of the most beautiful and finest flavored celeries. In habit it is robust, about 2 feet high with large broad thick stalks which are a rich waxy yellowish-white in color, tinted and veined with rose. The tops are similar in appearance to Golden Self Blanching. Its quality and flavor are unsurpassed by any. Lb., \$2.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS

CULTURE. This is a hardy, quick-growing plant, the leaves of which furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter months. Seed is best sown on the approach of cool, moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for late fall, winter and early spring use. It is quite hardy, and the larger plants may be protected by a light mulch of straw during severe weather for early spring months. It does not give satisfaction during hot summer months.



Large Green Cabbaging. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

DANDELION

CULTURE. The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in the early spring, in drills one-half inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to eight inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are the best, however, where blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent, their bitter taste, without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows; this excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter and often very tough.

Improved French. Lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CORN

One Quart for 200 hills; 8 to 10 Quarts in Hills for an Acre

CULTURE. Plant, as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring, in hills about three feet apart each way, putting five or six grains to the hill. When up thin out leaving three or four of the strongest plants. Keep well, but not deeply cultivated.

NOTE—On all of the sweet corns listed below I make the following prices, postage or express prepaid. Qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Young's Troy Market. See Specialties.

Extra Early Adams or Burlington Hybrid. A very early sort, more like field than sweet corn. It is the standard extra early variety in the South and can be depended on for a crop more than any other corn. Stalks; short with no suckers: ears; usually 1 to a stalk, short, 12 to 14 rowed, well covered with coarse husks: kernels; white, rounded, slightly deeper than broad, indented at the outer end. Bu., \$2.75; pk., 75c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Early Cory (Red Cob Cory.) This is the sort selected by so many seedsmen and offered as their own particular brand of Earliest of All, First of All, Extra Early, etc., etc. It was originated many years ago by a Rhode Island Market Gardener named Cory, and has ever since held first place for earliness. Stalks; very dwarf, marked with red: ears; usually 2 to a stalk, 4 to 5 inches long, 8 rowed: kernels; white at the milk state and having a reddish cast when dry, breadth and depth the same. Cob, medium sized, red. Quality, fair, seems better than it really is as it is the first of the season. Bu., \$3; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

White Cory. Similar to the Early Cory in every way except that the cob and kernels are perfectly white. Bu., \$3; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Mammoth White Cory. A very decided improvement over the other Cory Corns, as the ears are much larger, being from 6 to 8 inches long and having 12 rows of kernels instead of 8. Bu., \$3.00; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Premo. An especially fine sort for either home use or early market. Stalks; stout, about 5 feet high: ears; 2 and 3 to a stalk, 6 to 8 inches long, 8 and 10 rowed: cob; white: kernels; white, large, plump, tender and very sweet. Bu., \$3.75; pk., \$1; 4 qts., 55c.; not prepaid.

Kendel's Early Giant. Very popular as a first-class second early variety. It will mature a crop in 60 days on sandy soil and 72 days on clay. Stalks; 4 to 5 feet high, slender: ears; 1 and 2 to a stalk, 8 to 10 inches long, 10 and 12 rowed: cob; white, slender, broadening out at the base: kernels; pure white, very sweet and tender. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Cosmopolitan

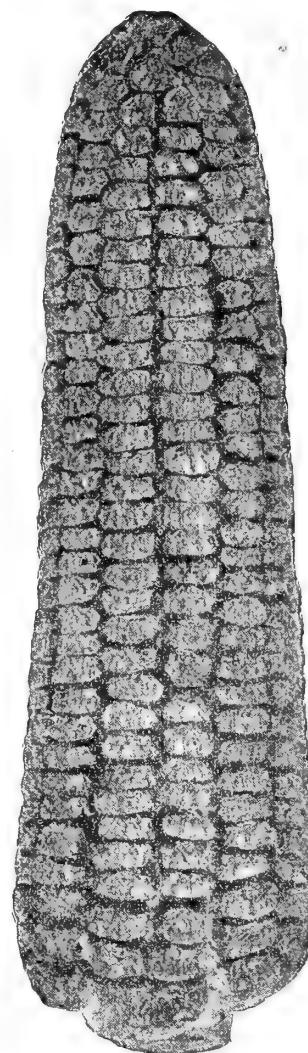
Next to my **Troy Market** this is the best large, early Sweet Corn; Stalks; from 5 to 6 feet high: ears; 2 and 3 to the stalk, 7 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed: cob; white: kernels; pure white, unusually tender and fine flavored. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 50c.; not prepaid.

Early Minnesota. The old standby. It has been on the market for a good many years but still holds its own. Stalks; 4 to 5 feet high: ears; 1 to 2 a stalk, and 6 to 8 inches long, 8 rowed: cob; white: kernels; white, very broad, sweet and tender and do not shrink much in drying. Bu., \$3; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Shaker's Early. Originated by the Shakers and always held in high esteem. Stalks; 5 feet: ears 1 and 2 to the stalk, 8 to 10 inches long, 10 and 12 rowed: kernels; medium sized, white, sweet and tender. Bu., \$3; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Early Champion. Endorsed by one of the best Sweet Corn growers as the largest and best early corn within his knowledge. It is a very fine profitable sort for the market gardener. Stalks; about 5 feet high, vigorous: ears, 2 and 3 to the stalk, 10 to 12 inches long, 12 rowed: cob; medium sized, white: kernels; large, snowy-white and unusually sweet. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Early Mammoth. Identical with Late Mammoth, except in time of maturity, being at least a week earlier. For further description see Late Mammoth. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.



Cosmopolitan



CORN—Continued

Crosby's Early. Grown very largely in the East, and especially in Maine, for canning. Stalks; 5 to 5 feet: ears; usually 2 to a stalk, about 8 inches long, 10 and 12 rowed: cob; medium sized, white: kernels; short, square shouldered, pure white, very tender and unusually sweet. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Perry's Hybrid. A very popular Eastern sort. Stalks 4 to 5 feet high with ears set low on the stalk: ears; 2 to the stalk, 8 to 10 inches long, 12 and 14 rowed: cob; light red or pink: kernels; medium sized, white, sweet and tender. Bu., \$3; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Early Evergreen. Has all of the good points of Stowell's Evergreen and comes into use much earlier, remaining in condition fully as long. Stalks; from 5 to 6 feet high: ears; 2 and 3 to the stalk, 7 to 8 inches long with from 12 to 18 irregular rows: cob; small; white: kernels; pure white, square cornered; deep, very tender and sugary, and shrink a great deal in drying. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c., not prepaid.

Hickox. A very fine sort, coming into use a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. Very popular among canners for this reason. It is also a fine corn for drying. Stalks; 6 feet high, vigorous: ears; 2 to a stalk, 9 to 11 inches long, 14 rowed: cob; small, white: kernels; white, deep, broad, slightly rounded at top, sweet and fine flavored. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Stowell's Evergreen. The most widely known and popular of the late sweet corns. Used by private families, market gardeners and canners. Stalks; 6 to 7 feet high, very thrifty and vigorous: ears; from 10 to 12 inches long with 14 to 18 irregular rows. Cob; small and white: kernels; square shouldered, long and slender, shrinking much in drying. Quality, the best, having a rich sugary flavor of its own. Bu., \$3; pk., 80c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Country Gentleman. An improvement on the old "Shoe Peg" or "Ne Plus Ultra" and one of the finest flavored corns we have. Stalks; 5 to 6 feet high: ears; 2, 3 and 4 to a stalk, averaging 9 inches in length and closely packed with long, irregular, white kernels: cob; small and white. The flavor is very superior. Skin, covering kernels a little inclined to be tough. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Late Mammoth. A very late, tall growing, large-eared sort. Fine for either home or market garden. Stalks; 6 to 7 feet high: ears; enormous, 12 to 14 inches long, 14 rowed and often weighing three pounds each: cob; large, white: kernels; white, broad, medium length, thick, very sweet and tender. Bu., \$3.25; pk., 85c.; 4 qts., 45c.; not prepaid.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and finest flavored sorts grown. Some object to its color, but if picked early it cooks very light colored, almost white. A mid-season sort. Stalks; 5 feet: ears; 2 to a stalk, 5 to 7 inches long, 8 rowed: cob; white: kernels; about the same length and breadth, very light colored at the cooking stage, bluish-black when ripe, very sugary. Bu., \$3.50; pk., 90c.; 4 qts., 50c.; not prepaid.

CUCUMBER

1 Oz. for 60 Hills, 2 to 3 Lbs. in Hills for an Acre

CULTURE. A rich, warm, moist sandy loam is best. When danger of frost is entirely over, plant the seeds in broad hills four or five feet apart each way, first mixing with the soil of each hill a shovelful of well rotted manure. Put in plenty of seed, as young cucumber plants are mighty tender and have lots of insect enemies. You can pull out the surplus later and leave three or four of the best plants in each hill. Always keep the "cukes" picked if you have to give them away, for if any are left to ripen, it means the end of your crop.

Young's Selected White Spine. See Specialty pages.

Forcing White Spine. A selected strain especially for forcing under glass: fruit; more slender than the Improved Early White Spine and darker green, with fewer seeds. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Improved Early White Spine. Grown extensively by market gardeners for shipping purposes. Vines; vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly: fruit; uniform, 5 to 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter, light green: spines; few, white: flesh; very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Frame or Short Green. An excellent pickling sort. Plant; very vigorous and productive: fruit; straight, smaller at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end: flesh; tender and crisp. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Klondike. A very hardy and prolific new hybrid sort, suitable for either slicing or pickling. Fruit; 6 to 7 inches long, uniform in shape: Color; dark green, which it retains for a long time. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Nichol's Medium Green. One of the standard sorts for pickling or slicing. Vines; vigorous and productive: fruit; 8 to 10 inches long, very symmetrical, straight, smooth, dark green and handsome: spines; few, black: flesh; crisp and tender. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Cluster. An early, prolific sort, grown largely for pickles. Vines; vigorous, producing bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters: fruit; short, prickly, blunt ended, dark green at stem end, light at tip: flesh; crisp with few seeds. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Boston Pickling or Green Prolific. One of the most popular pickling cucumbers grown. Its uniform shape and great yielding capacity make it an especial favorite with pickle growers. Vines; vigorous and very prolific: fruit; small, bright, green, well shaped, with very few spines. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CUCUMBERS—Continued

Long Green. About the best "All around" cucumber we have. The little ones for green pickles, half grown for slicing and big ripe ones for the good old time sweet pickles. Vines are strong growers and heavy croppers: fruit; 12 to 16 inches long, dark green, warty, and moderately spiny: flesh; crisp and very tender. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Cool and Crisp. A very early and prolific strain of White Spine, especially fine for small pickles. Vines; vigorous, productive: fruit; medium sized, very dark green, tapering at both ends. The spine-bearing knobs are very prominent, a characteristic of this variety: flesh; very tender and crisp. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

EGG PLANT

**1 Oz. for 1000 Plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to Acre,
setting plants 2 by 3 feet.**

CULTURE. The egg plant demands heat, and it is best started in a hot bed, not too early in the spring. Its growth should never be checked after germination of the seed. Transplant the seedlings and when weather is settled and nights are warm set out of doors.



Black Beauty. A new variety of unusual merit. The fruit is much larger and darker than the Improved New York Purple and matures a week earlier. Lb., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

New York Improved Purple Spineless. The leading sort for home and market. Is a vigorous grower; free from thorns and produces until frost: fruit; large and firm: skin; rich purple, flesh, white and fine flavored. Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Long Purple. The old standard sort; fruit; eight to nine inches long; very early and productive. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ENDIVE

CULTURE. Sow in June, July or August; when up thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterwards, if dry. When the leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with twine. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully with plenty of earth on roots, and place together in frame or cellar for winter use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Green Curled. This is the main variety for fall and winter use. Very tender and crisp.

Broad Leaved Batavian. This variety is distinct from the green curled, having broad wrinkled leaves,

KALE OR BORECOLE

1 Oz. for 150 Feet Drill.

CULTURE. Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seed thinly and evenly; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as cabbage. They are extremely hardy and will endure quite a low temperature.

Dwarf Green-Curled Scotch. Leaves; bright green, closely curled and very tender. This variety should be sown in the spring; the quality is improved if the plants are touched by frost. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

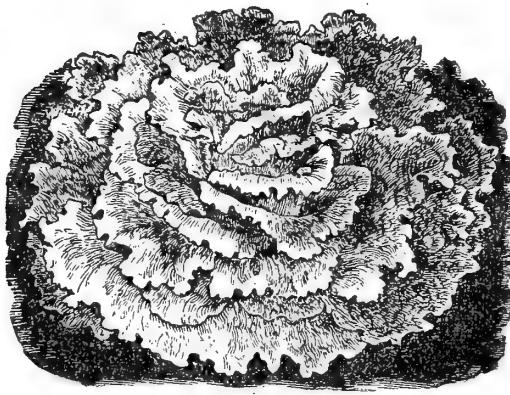
Young's Extra Curled. The leaves are deep green, spreading and beautifully curled, producing a very ornamental appearance. Quality unexcelled. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Siberian or Winter Sprouts. Grown for winter greens. Sow in September in rows, and treat as spinach, for use in early spring. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid

LETTUCE

1 Oz. for 1,000 plants or 200 feet of drill

CULTURE. Lettuce, to be perfect, should grow rapidly and this requires a warm, moist, rich soil. For early, sow the seeds in hot-beds in March and transplant to the open ground as early as it can be worked. For summer use make the first sowing out of doors early in the spring and successive sowings every two or three weeks up to the middle of August.



White Seeded Simpson

LOOSE LEAVED SORTS

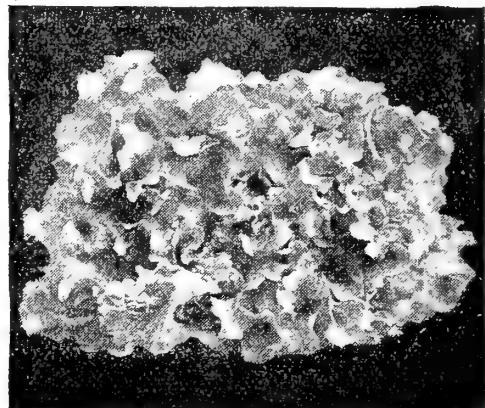
White Seeded Simpson. (Also known as Early Curled Simpson, and Early Curled Silesia). A very reliable sort, used in all parts of the country, valuable for either forcing or out of door growing; forms a large spreading head, with short, broad leaves, which are light green in color, very crisp and sweet. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; post paid.

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the most popular sorts, good for forcing under glass or growing out of doors. Heads; very large, fairly compact, light green in color: leaves; very broad, thick and crumpled, very crisp and sweet. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Prize Head

Prize Head. To my mind this is the best summer lettuce for the home garden. It does well almost anywhere, stands extremes of weather and holds a long time before running up to seed. The heads are very large and loose, color; green, where not exposed to the sun, but changing to bright brown or bronze in the sun. The leaves are short, broad, much crumpled, frilled at the edges, thin, crisp and very fine flavored. Lb.; 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c., pkt., 5c.; postpaid



Grand Rapids. Used very largely for greenhouse forcing and for shipping. It is a quick grower and will stand for several days after being cut and is not liable to rot. Plant upright, forming a large, loose head. Leaves; large, yellowish-green, crumpled, with heavily frilled borders, very crisp. Lb. 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.

HEADING OR CABBAGE SORTS

Big Boston. Grown largely in the South for a winter lettuce. It is a large and sure header and a fine shipper. It is used in the North for forcing, succeeding best in a cool greenhouse. Heads; very large, broad, slightly pointed, compact, hard and well blanched: leaves; very broad, slightly blistered and crumpled, very thick and stiff: color; light dull green. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball. Also known as Salamander and over thirty other names. One of the most widely known sorts in cultivation. It is good for spring, summer or autumn, a sure header, hardy, reliable, good shipper, and seller. Does not force very well. Plant; compact, forming a round, firm, well blanched head: leaves; broad, very much blistered and crumpled, thin, light green in color. Quality; excellent, delicate and sweet. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

CABBAGE SORTS—Continued



New York Cabbage. This variety is a great favorite among market gardeners around New York City for an out of door lettuce. It is not a forcing variety. Heads; very large and solid, crisp and tender, with little tendency to run to seed. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

White Seeded Tennis Ball or Boston Market. A splendid shipper and distinctly a market gardener's forcing variety. Does not do well out of doors. Plants: medium sized; compact: head; round, firm, well blanched, leaves; broad, blistered, crumpled, thick and stiff: color; dull green: quality; excellent, crisp, firm, very sweet and buttery. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Queen. A very popular and superior forcing variety, especially for cold frames and hot beds; valuable for market gardeners. Plant; very compact, forming a heart-shaped, firm, well blanched head: leaves; broad; blistered, crumpled, thick and stiff: color; a beautiful rich, golden-green: quality; excellent, crisp, firm, very sweet and buttery. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. Sometimes called "All Right." One of the ten most largely grown sorts, used largely by New York market gardeners for fall sowing. It is a sure header and stands summer well, but is not suited to forcing. Plant; large, cabbage-heading, with a long stem: leaves; broad, much blistered and crumpled, thin, light green in color. Quality; fine, delicate, sweet and buttery. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

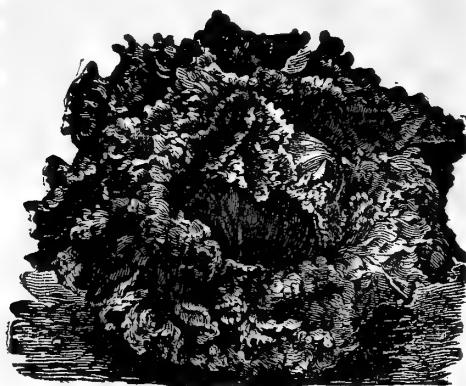


Giant Glacier. A comparatively new sort, but popular where known. The largest cabbage lettuce we have and should be used more. Plant; loose: leaves; short, broad, slightly blistered and crumpled: borders; frilled: color; light green: quality; excellent, very crisp, firm and sweet. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Deacon. I can recommend this as one of the best all around "Cabbage" varieties we have. It stands summer heat well, is a sure header and easy to raise. Market gardeners and greenhouse men, who have tried it say that it is free from rot in every way. Plant; very regular-medium sized, compact: head; very round, firm, blanching well. Leaves; broad, nearly round, smooth and thick: light grayish green in color; in quality it is fine, being very tender, sweet, rich and buttery in flavor. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

LETTUCE—Continued



Hanson. This lettuce has been popular for over thirty years as a standard summer cabbage variety for either home or market garden. Will not do for wintering over or growing indoors. Plants; spreading, forming a round hard white head: leaves; very broad, somewhat blistered and crumpled, very thick: color; light, metallic green, very crisp, firm and sweet. Lb., 90c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Paris White Cos (Romaine Cos.) About the only Cos sort planted in this country, and the best for private or market garden. Plant; very large, self-closing, compact: leaves; oval, smooth, flat, thick, stiff, very dark green in color and of excellent quality. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

We have grown several varieties of early sweet corn, but find the Troy Market to be ahead of all others in size of ear, sweetness and yield.

Your Early Trojan Tomato is a money maker. The earliest smooth tomato we have ever raised.

LINDER BROS.,
Long Island.

LEEK

CULTURE. Makes a valuable second crop on land that has been used for cabbage, but the soil should have a liberal dressing of well-composted manure before planting. Sow seeds in April in rows one foot apart, and transplant in July, setting quite deeply in rows fifteen inches apart, with six inches between the plants. Hoe up the earth around the stems when they begin to grow so as to blanch and make them tender. 1 oz. will-sow 100 feet drill.



American Broad Flag. This variety is largely used among the gardeners & truckers, who pronounce it the best kind. Very hardy. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Scotch Musselburg. The largest and most prolific of the leek family; a superb and vigorous sort. Lb., \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

KOHL-RABI

(TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE)

An intermediate vegetable between the cabbage and turnip, grown in the same manner as cabbage, though the seed may be sown thinly in drills where the plants are to stand, and when well started, thinned out to eight inches apart, but the best results will be had from transplanted plants in rich, well-cultivated soil. The bulbs must grow quickly and be gathered for market while young and tender, so that several small plantings should be made rather than one large one. 1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

Early White Vienna. Has beautiful white balls and is fit for use when ball is three or four inches in diameter: flesh; white and tender. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c., oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

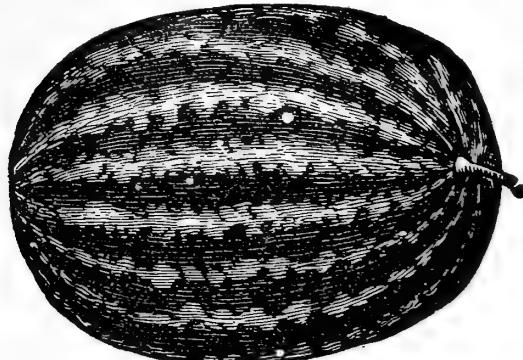
Early Purple Vienna. Similar to the white in form and size, the main difference being in the color, which is purple. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c., oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Earliest White Forcing. This variety is especially adapted for early work and forcing in frames, on account of its short leaf habit: flesh; white and very tender. Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

WATER MELON

1 Oz. for 30 Hills, 4 to 5 Lbs. for an Acre

CULTURE. Water Melons should be cultivated the same as Musk Melons, except that they do best on very light, hot, sandy soil. The hills should be eight or ten feet apart each way.

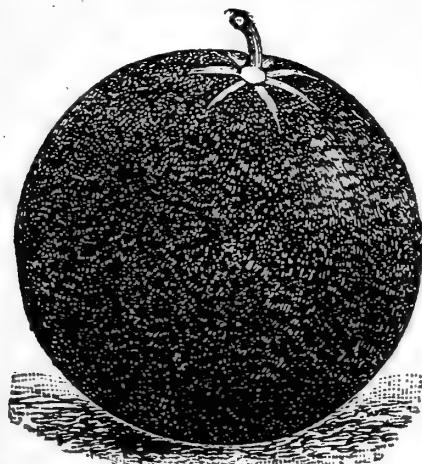


Cole's Early. Considered by many to be the best early melon for all around use, as it is very hardy, early, prolific and of fine quality. The vines grow to a medium length and are quite vigorous, bearing fruit continuously. Fruit; medium sized, oval, solid: skin; dark green, striped with lighter shade: rind; thin: flesh; bright red, crisp, granulated, delicate in texture and very sweet. Seeds, very few. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Vick's Early. An old reliable sort, prized for its earliness. Fruit; medium sized, oblong, smooth, with a very dark skin: rind; thin: flesh; bright pink, solid, sweet and tender. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Phinney's Early. A standard early sort of western origin, used largely in Northern states. Vine; productive and a sure cropper: fruit; medium sized, oblong, dark green with lighter stripes: rind; thin: flesh; light red, sweet and tender. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Peerless or Ice Cream (White Seeded.) Another of those fine melons for home use, but too thin skinned to ship. Fruit; nearly round, medium sized and solid. Skin; pale green, slightly mottled, very thin: flesh; bright scarlet, crisp and delicious. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.



Hungarian Honey.

Hungarian Honey. The sweetest little melon grown; early, hardy and very prolific. The vines are vigorous, producing large crops of medium-sized fruits which are almost round, smooth, dark green in color, with a very thin, tough rind. The flesh is a rich, deep red, very crisp and fine grained with a peculiar "honey" flavor of its own: seeds; small. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

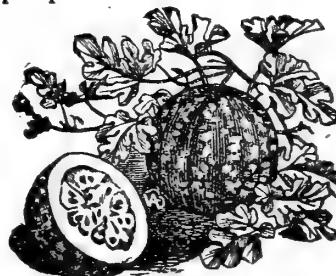
Kleckley Sweet. One of the finest flavored melons grown. A good one for private garden or home market, but its skin is too tender to stand shipping. Vines; strong and vigorous. fruit; oblong, eighteen to twenty inches long and ten to twelve inches in diameter: skin; dark green: flesh; bright red, very sweet and melting, ripening close to the rind. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.

Dark Icing. Early and a good shipper. Fruit; large, nearly round, and solid: skin; dark green, indistinctly mottled with a lighter shade: flesh; bright red, sweet. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Fordhook Early. Not quite as early as Cole's Early, but larger, which is a vital point with the market gardener. Unfortunately it has one defect; it is a little apt at times to be hollow hearted. Fruit of good size; in shape, between oval and round: skin; dark green with occasional faint, lighter stripes: rind; thin and tough: flesh, bright red, crisp and sweet. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Seminole. A very productive early sort, fine for either home or shipping. Vines; vigorous and prolific: fruit; oblong, slightly tapering at the ends, very solid and heavy: skin; two colored, varying from green to gray with mixtures of the two: rind; very thin and tough: flesh; carmine, crisp and sweet, ripening clear to the rind. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Black Spanish. One of the old kinds, but still popular, as it is hardy and a pretty sure cropper. The vines are rather small, but bear well: fruit; medium to large, nearly round: skin; dark green and a little uneven: rind; thin: flesh; scarlet, very sweet and luscious. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Citron. The fruit of this member of the melon family is not for eating raw, but is used for pickles, preserves, sweet-meats, etc. The vines are rank growers: fruit; round, small to medium in size: skin; smooth, striped and marbled with light and dark green: flesh; solid, greenish-white in color. There are two varieties, the **Red Seeded** and **Green Seeded**, both of which I have at the same price. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

MUSK MELON

1 Oz. for 60 Hills, 3 Lbs. for an Acre

CULTURE. To have fine musk melons you must begin first with a light, warm, sandy soil, which should have a good liberal application of stable manure well worked in and in addition to this, a good shovelful of well rotted manure under each hill. Manure and plow the land early and let it stand till well warmed up then harrow thoroughly and mark out for planting, having the hills from four to six feet apart each way. Dig out each hill, put a shovelful of well rotted manure in the bottom of each, cover with soil, and plant from five to ten seeds in a hill.

If insects bother the young plants use the same remedies as for cucumbers and when danger from insects is over pull out some of the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest. Cultivate as long as these is a chance to do so without injuring the vines. A few hills for early use may be started in pots indoors and transplanted, but this does not pay for a general crop.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

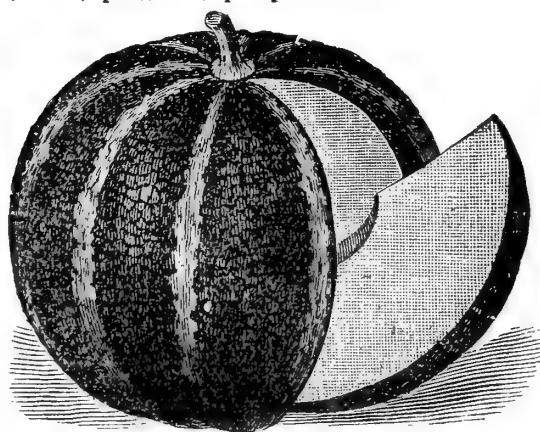
Young's Selected Surprise. See Specialty pages.

Surprise. Early and very prolific: fruit; nearly round, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh; a rich salmon color, very sweet and juicy. Lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Osage or Improved Miller's Cream. One of the finest melons grown, and a profitable sort for market gardeners. It is a very prolific sort, medium in size; oval: skin; dark green, slightly ribbed and finely netted: flesh; salmon colored, very thick, firm, free from strings, unusually sweet and fine flavored. Lb., \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Grand Rapids. A very early and prolific sort. As the vines are quite vigorous I would advise growers to pinch off the ends of the main shoots when two or three feet long to encourage more abundant blooming and fruiting. Fruit, large, oblong in shape, moderately ribbed; skin, yellow, finely netted: flesh; yellow, almost to the rind: quality; fair. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Christiana. Medium early, and productive, adapted to either home or market garden, though for the latter its appearance is against it until its qualities become known. Fruits are uneven in shape, black-green in color, deeply ribbed, very slightly netted, inclined to be rough and warty. Flesh; orange, very thick, solid, melting, and rich. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



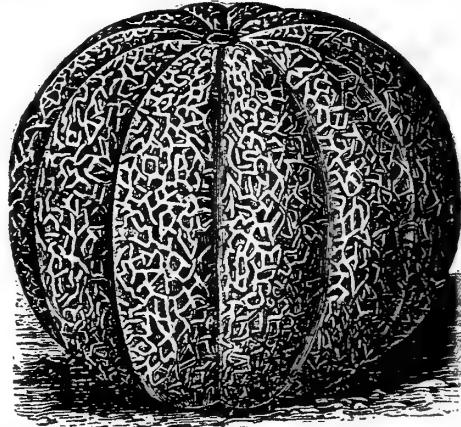
Emerald Gem.

Emerald Gem. A mighty fine melon and one which is easy to grow. One of the sorts that we consider as old friends. The vines are very productive: fruit; small to medium in size, nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, ribbed, but not netted: skin; emerald green, lighter in the hollows between the ribs. Flesh; thick, rich salmon in color, very sweet and luscious clear; down to the rind. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Corning. Originated near Albany, and for a number of years has been the leading green fleshed sort in Troy and Albany markets. It is especially adapted to loamy, black soils and river lands, but does not do as well on upland or sand. The vines are vigorous and productive. Fruit: medium to large, nearly round, very solid, heavy and deeply ribbed: skin; hard, green and very heavily netted. Flesh; light green, thick, unusually sweet and melting with a delicate flavor of its own. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Baltimore Market or Acme. A popular sort in the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. It is a midseason variety, very productive and a good shipper. Vines; vigorous: fruit; medium to large, oval in shape, pointed at both ends and slightly ribbed: skin; green, coarsely netted. Flesh; green, thick, sweet and rich flavored. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.



Extra Early Hackensack. An early strain obtained by selection from the Old Hackensack or Turk's Cap and fully ten days earlier. The vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits weigh from five to ten pounds each, round in shape, deeply ribbed, flattened at the ends: skin; green and thickly netted: flesh; green, thick, a little coarse, but very sweet and juicy. Lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Jenny Lind. An early sort, much in demand by New Jersey market gardeners. Vines; very productive: fruit; small to medium sized, round, slightly flattened at the ends, with shallow ribs: skin; greenish-gold in color, finely netted: flesh; light green, quite thick and very rich and sweet. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

MUSK MELON—Continued

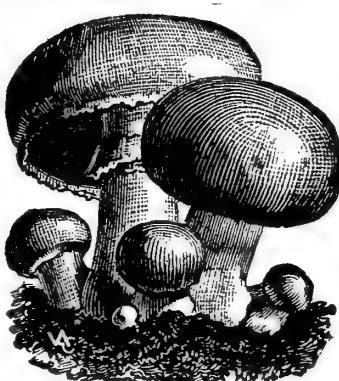
Montreal Market. In the markets of Montreal and the northern portions of New England this is a very popular melon, and justly so, as it is a very productive sort and yields enormous fruits, from fifteen to twenty pounds each being quite common, while specimens have been grown to weigh thirty pounds. Season; medium to late. Vines; vigorous and productive. Fruit; very large, round, slightly flattened at ends, deeply ribbed. Skin; light green, heavily netted: flesh; light green, from two to four inches thick, very tender, sweet and luscious. Lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Long Island Beauty. A very early variety of the general style of the Hackensack, but the sections are broader, the ribbing deeper, and netting heavier, while the flesh, which is bright green, is thicker and sweeter. It is considered by many to be the best of the Hackensack type. Lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Rocky Ford. An oval selection of the old Golden Netted Gem, developed by the melon growers of Rocky Ford, but unfortunately does not give the best results everywhere else. It is a delicious little melon, however, when well grown. Vines; medium sized and very prolific: fruit; small, oval, pointed at both ends and slightly ribbed: skin; greenish-gold, quite strongly netted: flesh; thick, light yellowish-green, very sweet, melting and delicious. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

MUSHROOMS

CULTURE. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar, where the temperature can be maintained at 50 to 60 degrees. Procure the soil from old pastures, and store it away. To one bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure; of this well mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet wide, put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed eight inches thick. It will soon become pretty hot, but let the heat go down until it is only 85 to 90 degrees, then make holes one foot apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces as big as a walnut in each hole; cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days, then cover it with two inches of fresh loam and over this place four or five inches of hay or straw, and the work is done, and if the temperature is right in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water and cover with hay as before. Success is not always certain with the amateur and is usually to be attained only after more or less experience. One pound of spawn is enough for a bed 3x6 feet.



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PURE CULTURE SPAWN

After many years science has produced Pure Mushroom Spawn and the work of manufacture is now carried on extensively, producing a uniformity of quality, purity and type never attained heretofore. Under the old methods the product was never pure and the spawn often failed to run, making the raising of mushrooms a very uncertain occupation. All this is now eliminated by the Pure Culture Spawn, which has never yet failed to produce a crop, and one which was absolutely true to type and pure. This spawn is put up in bricks about the same size as the English pawn, but nearly twice as heavy, and contains twice as much of the spawn.

Prices. (In bricks of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. each) 35c. per brick by mail, postpaid; 6 bricks for \$1, by express, charges not prepaid.

With each order for this spawn I give free a four page leaflet on Mushroom Culture, given complete and thorough direction for growing.

MUSTARD

A very hardy, rapid growing, pungent salad plant. Sow seed in drills, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Cut when a few inches high: for a succession make sowings two weeks apart.

Giant Southern Curled. A large leaved, curled sort, very popular in the South for planting in the fall. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Ostrich Plume or Fordhook Fancy. Plants grow very large with finely cut, dark green leaves which curl outwardly like an ostrich plume. It is a beautiful plant for ornamental purposes and for garnishing. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

White. The common sort for salad and culinary purposes: leaves; broad, mild flavored: seed; white, used largely in pickles, etc. Lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

The pods of this plant are regarded as a household necessity in the Southern states, but not so well-known nor so extensively grown as they should be in the north. The seed should be sown quite thinly in drills two or more feet apart when the trees are well in leaf. For either cooking or drying, the pods must be gathered when young and tender, before any woody fibre is formed.

Dwarf Prolific. Dwarf, stocky grower, wonderfully prolific. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

White Velvet. Of tall growth, with long pods, which are perfectly round, smooth, and of a velvety white color. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



ONION SETS

1 Qt. for 30 Feet of Row

Onion sets are used for early "bunch" onions, as they produce a bulb of eatable size much earlier than can be obtained from seed. They require a light, rich soil and should be set in rows, 1 foot apart and three inches apart in the row.

Shallots are a small multiplier and never produce a large bulb, but break up each year into a cluster of small ones. The skin is purplish-red; flesh; white, tinged with purple, rather strong flavored.

The **white, yellow and red sets** are grown from seed, which is sown thickly in order to prevent them from making large onions. Bulbs from these sets may be either pulled when small and used as "bunch" onions or left till mature and harvested for winter use. **Multipliers or Potato Onions** are grown entirely from the bulbs which multiply every year. As a rule one large bulb will break up into a number of small ones, while a small bulb will produce a single large one. The skin is yellow; flesh; white and mild.

Egyptian Onions are a perennial variety, producing tops and breaking up at the root into a number of stalks. They never produce bulbs of any size, but are used solely for a very early spring onion as they are ready for use as soon as the ground thaws out. I do not have these for sale in the spring as the crop is not harvested until August, and the sets should be planted in Sept. they will then be ready for use the following spring.

Top Onions are the small bulbs produced on the seed stalk. These planted produce larger bulbs for eating or if planted again will produce a fresh supply of "tops." Skin; red; flesh; white.

	Charges Not Prepaid			Postpaid		
	Bu.	½ Bu.	Pk.	4 Qt.	Qt.	Pk.
White Sets	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$1.05	55c.	25c.	15c.
Yellow Sets	3.75	1.90	1.00	55c.	25c.	15c.
Red Sets	3.75	1.90	1.00	55c.	25c.	15c.
Multipliers	4.00	2.00	1.05	55c.	25c.	15c.
Shallots	4.00	2.00	1.05	55c.	25c.	15c.
Top	4.00	2.00	1.05	55c.	25c.	15c.
Egyptian	3.00	1.60	85	45c.	25c.	15c.

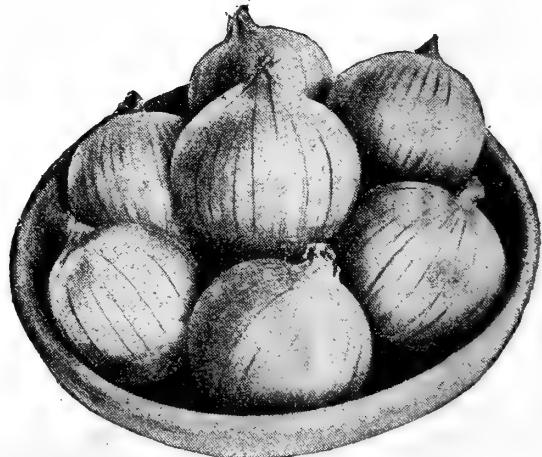
ONIONS

1 Oz. to 100 Feet Drill, 6 Lbs. per Acre

CULTURE. Onions must have a clean and very rich soil; it is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop; it should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions, with many "scallions." Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant; a week too late in sowing makes the difference between a good and bad harvest. If onions do not get a growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in drills not less than a foot apart nor more than half an inch deep; keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly, will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating, to destroy weeds, and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth, as onions grow on top of the ground. They may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring, onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and it will become cleaner and better every year.

NOTE--- There are two sections of this country where onion seed is grown extensively. The "Eastern," which includes Connecticut and some portions of Massachusetts, and the "Western" or California.

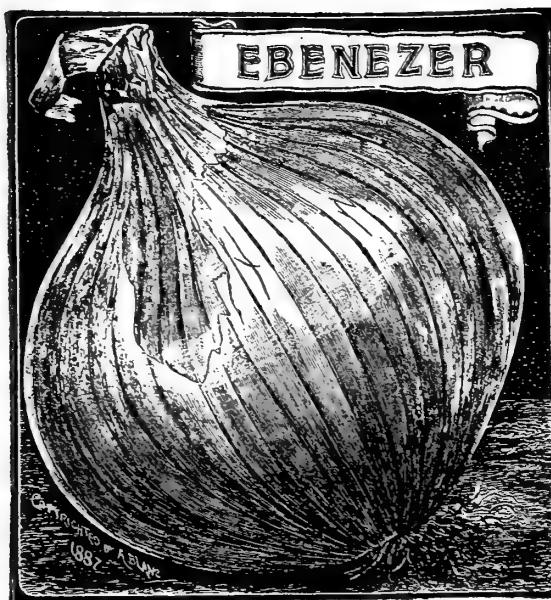
It is generally understood and believed that the Eastern seed produces larger, more uniform, firmer, and better keeping bulbs than the Western, while on the other hand the Western seed germinates better and has more vigor, but is more apt, in a poor season, to run to "necks." I am free to say that in my own trials about two out of three times there is no difference between the two stocks, but taking it year after year the Eastern seed is the most reliable and the difference in cost is more than offset by the gain in a single "off" season when good onions bring good prices.



Yellow Globe Danvers. This onion originated with the market gardeners of Danvers, Mass., from where a number of other good things have come, and has always held the first place for reliability and keeping qualities. The bulbs grow to a good size, perfectly round, small necked, with a bright coppery or golden yellow skin.

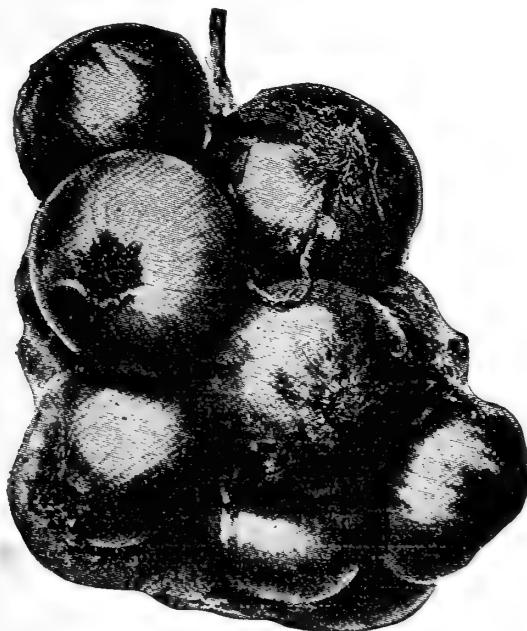
Selected Eastern Grown. Lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$1.25; ¼ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Western Grown. Lb., \$2; ½ lb., \$1; ¼ lb., 55c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Ebenezer. A strain of Danvers, grown especially for me in this state, from pedigreed stock and one which cannot be beaten anywhere. If you want to grow a first-class onion, plant the Ebenezer strain. (N. Y. grown.) Lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe. A very fine onion, earlier, larger and a little lighter colored than the Danvers, but as a rule it is not quite as good a keeper, though it is a heavier cropper, and for fall marketing would be a more profitable sort. (Eastern Grown.) Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

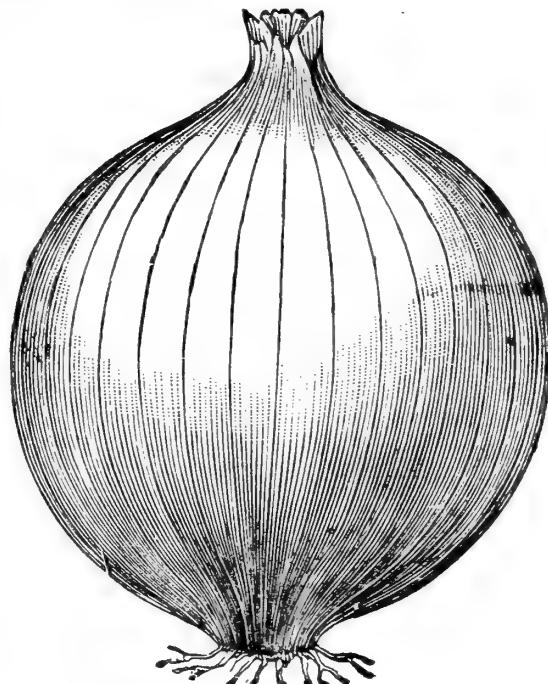


Prizetaker. The largest yellow onion grown. Named and introduced by a prominent Philadelphia Seedsman. The bulbs grow to an enormous size with a very small neck; they are a light straw yellow in color, fine grained and firm. (Western Grown.) Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Michigan Yellow Globe. A strain of Yellow Globe Danvers developed expressly as a "black land" onion and better adapted to soils of that nature than the true Danvers, giving fine ball shaped bulbs a little darker in color than the Danvers. (Western Grown.) Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

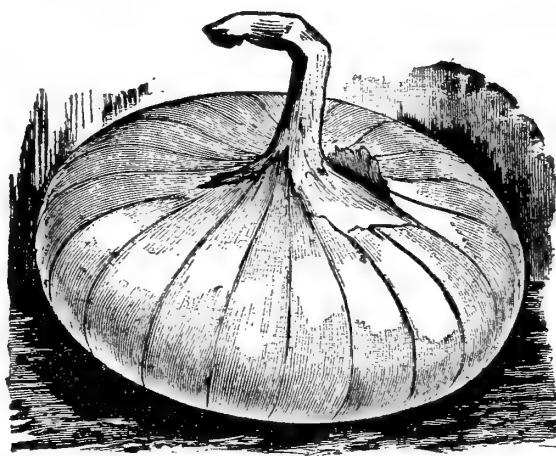
Red Wethersfield. The standard large red variety, especially for winter use, as it is very productive, and the best keeper. Does better on poor or dry soils than any other sort. Bulbs; large, round, somewhat flattened: skin; deep purplish-red: flesh; purplish-white, fine-grained and somewhat stronger flavored than most other sorts. (Western grown.) Lb., \$1.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Southport Red Globe. A little later than Wethersfield, of a different shape and somewhat milder. It is also better adapted to light soils. Bulbs; large, perfectly round, small necked and firm: skin; purplish-crimson: flesh; white; fine-grained and mild. (Eastern grown.) Lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

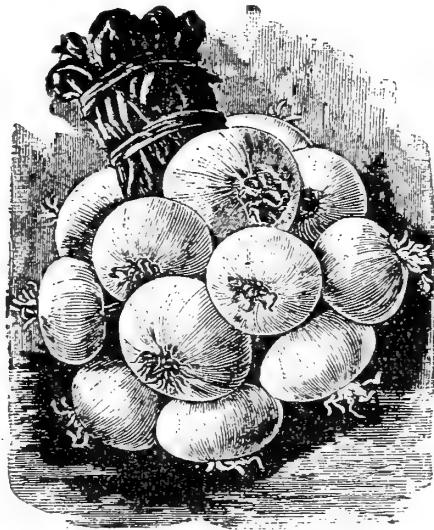


Southport White Globe. The finest of all the white onions, but one requiring rich soil and care in curing. The best plan is to pull them just as the tops go down and store them in a dry, airy place till fully cured. As this is a late sort I would not advise sowing it north of Massachusetts. Bulbs; large, round, small-necked, firm: skin; pure shining white, very fine-grained, crisp and mild. (Eastern grown.) Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

ONIONS—Continued



White Portugal or Silverskin. A very fine "all around" white onion. The standard sort for sets; grown very largely for pickles, for which purpose the seed should be sown thick, using twenty or twenty-five pounds to an acre. It is a good keeper and a ready seller. In harvesting this and any other white onion the bulbs should be dried under cover as the sun turns them green, while rains will blacken them. Bulbs; medium sized, flattened: skin; pure white: crisp and very mild. (Western grown.) Lb., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



White Queen. This is the onion used so largely in pickle factories as it produces such a beautiful, hard little bulb, and right here I wish to say a word. This variety is of foreign origin, and while seed of it is grown in this country, I find that the foreign grown seed is the best, as it produces earlier, harder, and smaller onions than the American stock. Seed sown in early spring will mature a crop in July; or if sown in July will be ready to pull late in the fall and can be stored and kept all winter. Bulbs; from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, or smaller if sown thickly: skin; clear, shining white: flesh; waxy white, very fine-grained and mild. (Imported stock.) Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Silver King (White Garganus.) An imported onion of enormous size, often growing from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and weighing from 2 to 4 pounds. It is early, but not a good keeper. Bulbs; somewhat flattened, thick through: skin; thin, very white: flesh; pure white, unusually mild, crisp and tender. (Imported stock.) Lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Campbell's White Dutch. (For bunching.) This onion is ready for market two or three weeks earlier than the set onion, and is of much finer quality. They do not form a bulb, but multiply, and in many cases, one set in the fall will make a large bunch in the spring.

Sow the seed in the spring and cultivate same as the ordinary onion. Early in August pull and cut off the root and about one-half of the top. Then transplant same as the ordinary onion sets and leave them in the ground all winter. The following spring they are ready for market as soon as the frost is out of the ground. (Private stock.) Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

**PARSLEY**

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Drill

CULTURE. Give Parsley a light, rich, mellow soil. As it sometimes takes three or four weeks for it to come up it should be sown very early and the soil must be pressed down firmly around the seed. Make the rows about a foot apart and sow the seed thick, getting it about half an inch deep. For winter use put a few plants into the cold frame or in pots in the house or a light cellar.

Prices on all varieties of Parsley, as follows: Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.

Exquisite Curled The finest sort I have. Leaves; a beautiful dark green, very finely cut and closely curled. Plant is close and compact in growth.

Champion Moss Curled. A prize winning English variety, very compact and finely curled: bright green in color.

Extra Double Curled. The old reliable sort. Plant; compact: leaves; closely curled, light yellowish-green.

PEAS

**1 Qt. for 75 Feet of Drill; 2 to 3 Bushels
for an Acre.**

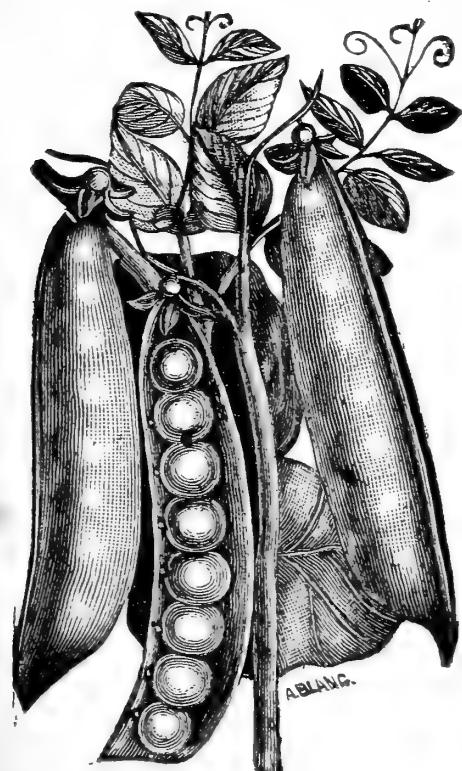
CULTURE. A light soil, moderately rich, should be selected for the early varieties, and old, decomposed manure or leaf-mould should be scattered along the bottom of the drill and covered lightly with fine earth, so that the seed may not come in direct contact with the fertilizer. For general crops, a good dressing should be applied, and for dwarf kinds, the soil should be very rich. The earliest peas are mostly round and smooth-seeded; they are very hardy, and should be sown as early as possible in spring, and later sowings of the fine, sweet wrinkled varieties should follow. Sow peas in drills and cover not less than four inches. For dwarf sorts, the drills should be two feet apart; those growing taller should be three or four feet apart, according to height. When growing for private use the tall varieties should be staked with brush.

NOTE. All varieties marked * are wrinkled.

At the quart, pint and packet prices, I prepay postage, or express. On larger quantities bags are furnished free, but customer pays transportation charges.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Alaska. The earliest pea grown and the best of the extra earlies. It matures all the crop at once and is a good shipper, making it a favorite with both market gardeners and canners. Height; 2½ feet: vines; slender: foliage; light green: pods; 4 to 7 to a vine, 2 to 2½ inches long, very slightly curved, well filled, plump, blunt tipped, light green, very rough: quality; fair. Seed; blue-green, smooth, slightly pitted. Bu., \$3.85; ½ bu., \$1.95; pk., \$1; 4 qts., 55c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.



First and Best

First and Best. The old reliable extra early sort offered by nearly every seedman under the sun as his own particular private kind. It has been re-named more than any other pea in existence, but then "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and as a matter of fact, the above name is not the original name, but one of the best known, and that is why I use it. The vines are from 2½ to 3 feet high, moderately vigorous, rather light green: pods; from 3 to 5 to a vine, 2½ to 3 inches long, straight backed, blunt tipped, light green, rough: peas; 5 to 7 to a pod, medium sized, fair quality. Seed; medium sized, smooth, yellowish-white. Bu., \$3.60; ½ bu., \$1.85; pk., 95c.; 4 qts., 50c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

***Thomas Laxton.** This pea might be called an improved Gradus, it has all the desirable qualities of that variety and is stronger, harder and more prolific. Vines; 2 to 2½ feet high, vigorous: foliage; large: peas; light green, rough, 3 to 4 inches long, plump, straight with a rather blunt point. Peas; 6 to 9 to a pod, very large, slightly flattened, very sweet, tender and fine flavored. Seed; rather large, light green to cream colored, quite wrinkled. Bu., \$6.75; ½ bu., \$3.45; pk., \$1.75; 4 qts., 90c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

***Surprise or Eclipse.** A wrinkled variety as early as the smooth sorts. Originating up in Vermont, it is hardy, vigorous and a good cropper. Vines; from 1½ to 2 feet high, vigorous, dark green, not subject to mildew: pods; 4 to 7 to the vine, 2½ to 3 inches long, straight, blunt tipped, well filled, light green, rough: peas; 5 to 7 to a pod, medium sized, very tender and sweet. Seed; small, green, very much wrinkled. Bu., \$5.00; ½ bu., \$2.60; pk., \$1.35; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

***Gradus.** An English variety introduced into this country and re-named Prosperity by a prominent New York seed firm. It is a large podded, very early variety of fine quality, but pods must be picked as soon as fit for table, as they ripen very quickly. Vines; 2½ to 3 feet high, vigorous and rapid growing: foliage; large, light green: pods; dark green, rather smooth, from 3 to 4 inches long, nearly straight with a slightly rounded point. Peas; 5 to 9 to the pod, very large, sweet and tender. Seed; large, wrinkled, cream colored. Bu., \$7; ½ bu., \$3.60; pk., \$1.85; 4 qts., 95c.; qt. 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

DWARF EARLY VARIETIES

***Sutton's Excelsior.** This is a comparatively new pea and resembles the well-known Nott's Excelsior in many ways, but grows taller, with a broader and longer pod, while the peas are larger and not as closely packed in the pod. Vine; 18 inches high, dark green, very vigorous: pods; 2½ to 3½ inches long, light green, rough, nearly straight, rather blunt at tip. Peas; from 6 to 8 in a pod, large, tender and unusually fine flavored. Seed; large, pale green, wrinkled. Bu., \$6; ½ bu., \$3.10; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

PEAS—Continued



***Nott's Excelsior.** The most widely known and popular of the Dwarf Early Peas. A cross between American Wonder and Premium Gem, combining the good qualities of both. It is a hardy sort, succeeding almost anywhere and coming always true to type. Vines; 15 inches high, vigorous and branching, with dark green foliage: pods; from 4 to 8 to a vine, 2 to 3 inches long, straight, very chunky and blunt, with light green, very rough skin. Peas; large, 6 to 8 to the pod, very closely packed, sweet, tender and delicately flavored. Seed; medium sized, green, flattened, and very much wrinkled. Bu., \$5.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.70; pk., \$1.40; 4 qts., 75c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

***American Wonder.** One of the old reliables, popular for private gardens, responds well to culture. Vines, 12 inches high, vigorous, and compact, with large, dark green foliage and having a peculiar habit of producing all the leaves on one side of the stalk. Pods; 3 to 5 to a vine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, blunt, light green, rough. Peas; medium sized, 5 to 7 to the pod, sweet and delicious: seed; green, slightly flattened and wrinkled. Bu., \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.60; pk., \$1.35; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

***Little Gem.** A little later than American Wonder, but grows a trifle larger and is more productive. Vines; 14 inches high, vigorous, though a little straggling: foliage; dark green: pods; dark green, 4 and 5 to a vine, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, nearly straight, slightly flattened, rather blunt, and a little rough. Peas; medium sized, 5 to 8 to a pod and, fine flavored: seed; green, wrinkled. Bu., \$4.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.45; pk., \$1.30; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

***Premium Gem.** An improvement on the Little Gem, as it is taller, more vigorous and prolific and its habit is more compact and uniform: vine; 14 to 16 inches high, sturdy, with dark green foliage and bearing the pods singly on both sides of the stalk, beginning near the ground. Pods; dark green, 2 to 3 inches long, slightly curved, rather plump and blunt: skin; a trifle rough: peas; medium sized, 6 to 9 to a pod, very tender and sweet. Seed; rather large, green, wrinkled and somewhat flattened. Bu., \$4.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.45; pk., \$1.30; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

HALF DWARF, MAIN CROP

and LATE VARIETIES

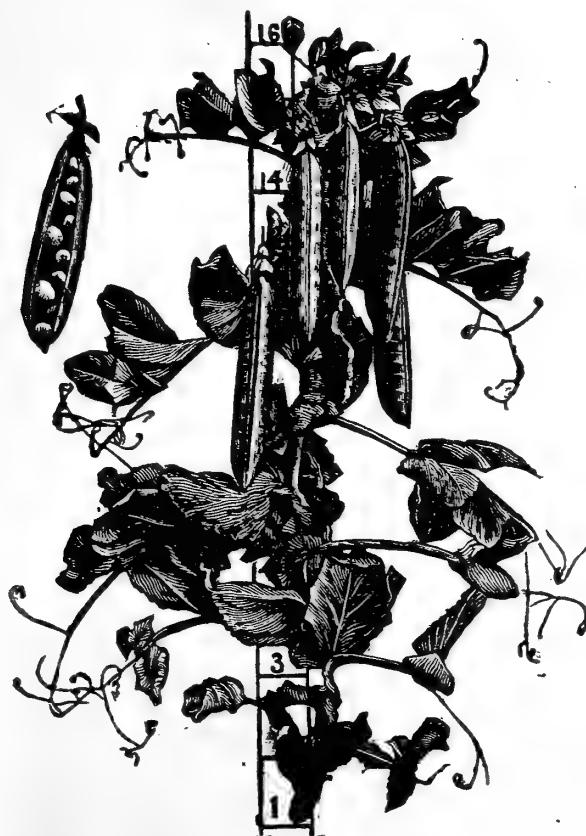
***Nott's Prolific.** See novelty pages.



***Advancer.** Also called Dwarf Champion. A great favorite with market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, because of its productivity and fine appearing pods. It is used largely by canners also, as the skin will stand cooking without breaking. Vines; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, very vigorous and productive, bearing the pods well up toward the top of the stalk: pods; light green, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, curved, broadening at the tip, which is quite blunt: peas; 5 to 8 to a pod, large, tender, and fine flavored: seed; green and much wrinkled. Bu., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.85; pk., \$1.00; 4 qts., 55c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

***Horsford's Market Garden.** The most productive pea on the list and one which is very much used by canners, as the peas retain their color and sweetness after cooking. Vines; 2 to 3 feet high, very stocky and vigorous, producing the pods in pairs: pods; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, straight, plump, with a blunt tip: skin; light green, rough: peas; 5 to 7 to a pod, medium sized, dark green and exceedingly tender and fine flavored. Seed; rather small, bright green, flattened and very much wrinkled. Bu., \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.10; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

PEAS—Continued



***Daisy or Dwarf Telephone.** A remarkably fine pea, having the quality and large pod of the Telephone, but a dwarf vine, and much earlier. Vines; 1½ to 2 feet, very stocky and vigorous. Pods; 5 to 7 on a vine, pale green, 3 to 5 inches long, broad, straight, with a rounded or curved tip: peas; large, 6 to 8 to a pod, very tender and delicious. Seed; large, light green and much shriveled. Bu., \$8; ½ bu., \$4.10; pk., \$2.10; 4 qts., \$1.10; qt., 45c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

OTHER STANDARD SORTS

*Everbearing *Yorkshire Hero

*Shropshire Hero *Heroine

Bu., \$4; ½ bu., \$2.10; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Pride of the Market. *Sharpe's Queen

Bu., \$5.50; ½ bu., \$2.80; ¼ bu., \$1.50; 4 qts., 80c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

TALL, MEDIUM & LATE VARIETIES

***Telephone.** A description of this well known variety seems like a waste of words, but I give it merely for the purpose of comparison. Vines; 3½ to 4 feet, very strong: foliage; abundant and coarse: pods; light green, rough, 3 to 4 inches long, nearly straight, curving outward slightly along the back, and a trifle flattened, with a rounded tip: peas; 6 to 8 in a pod, very large, sweet and fine flavored: seed; light green, much wrinkled. Bu., \$6.00; ½ bu., \$3.10; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 90c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

***Duke of Albany.** Also known as American Champion. Resembles the Telephone in many ways, but is claimed to be larger podded and more productive. Unfortunately it is inclined to sport, though it is a good pea, even with that defect. Vines; 3½ to 4 feet, strong growing, with plenty of foliage: pods; dark green, 3½ to 4 inches long, curving backward slightly: peas; 5 to 8 in a pod, very large, handsome and fine flavored. Seed; medium sized, light green, much wrinkled. Bu., \$6.50; ½ bu., \$3.35; pk., \$1.75; 4 qts., 90c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Telegraph or Long Island Mammoth

A great favorite with market gardeners, especially on Long Island and in the vicinity of New York, as it yields an abundance of large, dark green pods, which carry well, although the peas are not of the first quality, and it has a habit of "sporting." Vines; 3 feet high, vigorous: foliage; dark green: pods; 3 to 5 inches long, dark green, smooth, nearly straight with a rounded tip: peas; 5 to 8 in a pod, large, dark green, of indifferent quality. Seed; dark green, nearly smooth, dented. Bu., \$5; ½ bu., \$2.60; pk., \$1.35; 4 qts., 70c.; qt., 35c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

***Champion of England.** Another well known and popular sort. Vines; 3½ to 4 feet tall, very vigorous and moderately productive: pods; 2½ to 3½ inches long, light green: peas; 4 to 7 in a pod, very sweet, tender and fine flavored: seed; small, light green and much wrinkled. Bu., \$4.00; ½ bu., \$2.10; pk., \$1.10; 4 qts., 60c.; qt., 30c.; pt., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. Eaten "pods and all," same as string beans. They are also gathered when very young and pickled, making a fine relish. Vines; 2½ to 3½ inches long, flat, thick, somewhat crimped, blunt tipped, very tender, sweet and fine flavored. Seed; gray, small, smooth, slightly pitted. Bu., \$6; ½ bu., \$3.10; pk., \$1.60; 4 qts., 85c.; qt., 40c.; pt., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

FIELD PEAS

Sow 1½ to 2½ Bushels per Acre

Write for special quotations on quantities over ten bushels.

White Marrowfat. A very hardy sort grown by many farmers for market sales, but a decided disappointment to the purchaser, as the peas are lacking in quality for table use. They are far better for stock feeding or soiling. Vines; very strong and vigorous, with plenty of foliage: pods; borne near the top of the vine, are from 2½ to 3 inches long, straight, broad, thick and leathery, with a blunt tip. Peas; 3 to 5 in a pod, large, light green, but of poor quality for table use. Seed; round, smooth, cream colored. Bag, 2½ bu., \$6; bu., \$2.60; ½ bu., \$1.35; pk., 70; 4 qts., 40c.; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

Black Eyed Marrowfat. Similar to above in every way, except that the seed has a distinct, black eye. Prices, same as for White Marrowfat.

PEAS—Continued

White Canada. A small seeded sort, grown for soiling, and, with oats for fodder. For milch cows they are beneficial for building up animals that are out of condition and also to increase the milk flow. Feed with oats and bran. For pigs, peas are superior to corn. Up to the fattening time they should be fed with other grain, but may be fed alone for fattening. They furnish a sweet, firm grade of pork. For sheep and lambs, feed with an equal weight of oats, and if sown with barley they make a fine summer pasture for sheep.

Pea straw, cut when a little green and well cured, is nearly equal to clover hay in feeding value and is more relished by all kinds of live stock than the straw of any of the grains.

When sown with grain, preferably oats or barley, they are a fine soiling crop, yielding from 10 to 20 tons to the acre.

They do well on a variety of soils, but best on clay loams and stiff clays; light soils lack moisture and black lands have too much, while very wet locations are of no use whatever.

I have in stock two grades: No. 1, and No. 2. The No. 1 grade is carefully cleaned and screened, taking out all of the smaller ones. The No. 2 grade, while clean and free from dirt has a percentage of small and a few split peas in it.

No. 1: Bag, 2½ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$1.75; ½ bu., 95c.; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qu., 25c.; pt., 15c.

No. 2: Bag, 2½ bu., \$4.00; bu., \$1.65; ½ bu., 90c.; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

PARSNIP

1 Oz. to 200 Feet of Drill; 5 to 6 Lbs.
for an Acr

Culture. To grow good Parsnips you must have deep loamy soil and it should be rich, cool and moist. The seed is slow to start and should be sown very early, about half an inch deep, and the soil made firm around the seed. Sow in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart; when well up thin to five or six inches apart in the rows. The flavor is improved by frost, so it is a good plan to take up a few late in the fall to store for winter use and leave the balance in the ground to be dug the following spring.

Prices: Lb., 40c.; ½ lb., 25c.; ¼ lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pk., 5c.; postpaid.

Long Smooth. Roots; white, long, smooth, tender and sweet; very hardy.

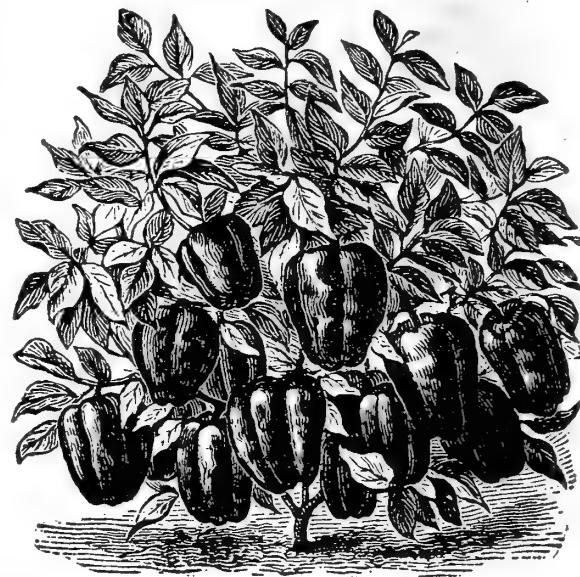
Guernsey. Roots; white, comparatively short, broad-shouldered, smooth; flesh; tender, fine-grained and of excellent quality.

**PEPPER**

1 Oz. for 1,000 Plants; Culture, same as for Egg Plant.

Glenmont Giant. See novelty and specialty pages.

Chinese Giant. Next to my Glenmont Giant this is the best large pepper I know of. Plant grows about 2 feet high, stocky, ripening its fruit a little earlier than Ruby King. Fruit; short, chunky, about 4 inches in diameter, thick fleshed and mild. Bright, glossy scarlet when ripe. Lb., \$2.75; ½ lb., \$1.40; ¼ lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Ruby King. A handsome and very productive variety. Fruit; from four to six inches long by four inches broad; remarkably mild and pleasant; when ripe they are bright, ruby red. Lb., \$2; ½ lb., \$1; ¼ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. Very large, nearly four inches long and three inches in diameter; quality, excellent; especially for use in salads and pickles. Lb., \$2; ½ lb., \$1; ¼ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth. Much like the large Bell, but larger and milder. Fruit; thick and sweet; fine for making stuffed mango pickles. Lb., \$2; ½ lb., \$1; ¼ lb., 55c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

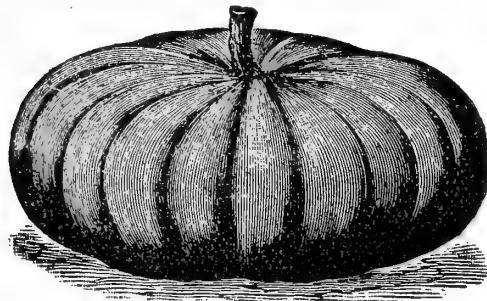
Long Cayenne. Beautiful and productive: fruit; four inches long, bright red, slim, pointed: flesh; thick and pungent. Lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$1.25; ¼ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Large Squash. Fruit; large, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed: skin; smooth and glossy: flesh; mild, thick-meated, pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than the other large sorts: very productive, and a fine variety for pickling. One of the earliest and most certain to mature. Lb., \$2.50; ½ lb., \$1.25; ¼ lb., 70c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

PUMPKIN

1 Oz. for 25 Hills, 4 lbs. for an Acre

The smaller and finer fleshed sorts are grown for table use; the larger for feeding stock. They may be grown among corn or as a field crop alone. Do not plant near other vines as they hybridize readily. Plant any time after May 1, in hills eight feet apart each way. Care for them the same as melons or cucumbers.



Large Cheese. One of the best for table use and very productive: shape; flat: skin; mottled, light green and yellow, changing to a rich cream color: flesh; yellow, thick and tender. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Winter Luxury. This is a very prolific, small fruited variety of superior quality. Fruits; nearly round or slightly oblong, averaging six or eight inches in diameter. Flesh; deep, golden yellow, of fine quality. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Small Sweet Sugar. A rather small, but handsome variety: shape; round, with deep orange colored skin: flesh; fine-grained, very sweet; superior for pies. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Mammoth Tours. Grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Connecticut Field. The common yellow variety, usually grown for feeding stock. Good for canning and for pies. Lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; oz., 5c.; postpaid. 25 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 5 lbs., 90c.; lb., 20c.; by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

RHUBARB

1 Oz. for 500 Plants



Rhubarb requires a deep rich soil and one that holds moisture. It also needs at least two good applications of manure each year. One late in the winter or early spring, and the other after the pulling season is over.

Sow the seed during March, in greenhouse or hotbed, making rows about 4 inches apart. Transplant in May to open ground in rows 18 inches apart and 12 inches apart in the row. The following spring transplant to the permanent bed, setting about 3 feet apart each way.

Another way is to sow the seed out of doors during May, in rows 18 inches apart; when plants are up thin to 4 inches apart in the row, and transplant the following spring as above.

Victoria. The leading market sort; stalks, large and red. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Roots, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; postpaid.

SORREL

1 Oz. for 300 feet of drill.

A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used in salads, soups, etc., and also as a substitute for Spinach. Does best in a rather deep soil and moist situation.

Sow in May in drills about 15 inches apart and thin out to 12 inches in the row. May be propagated also by dividing the roots in the spring.

One planting if properly cared for will last for three or four years.

Broad Leaved French. Contains more acid than most sorts; leaves sometimes grow as large as a man's hand, pale green and thick. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SALSIFY

1 Oz. for 75 Feet of Drill, 8 lbs. for an Acre.

Commonly known as Vegetable Oyster or Oyster Plant, from a slight similarity in flavor. Give a good, light, but rich soil, and see that it is plowed or dug deeply. Use fine old, rotted manure for enriching as coarse and fresh manure will cause the roots to grow uneven. Sow in early spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; thin out to 4 inches apart; dig part of the roots late in the fall and store in a pit or in damp earth or sand for winter use; dig the balance early in the spring before they start growing, as growth spoils the flavor.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The only kind worth growing as it is the largest and most satisfactory in every way: roots; 6 to 9 inches long, white and quite smooth, with very little tendency to branch. Lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

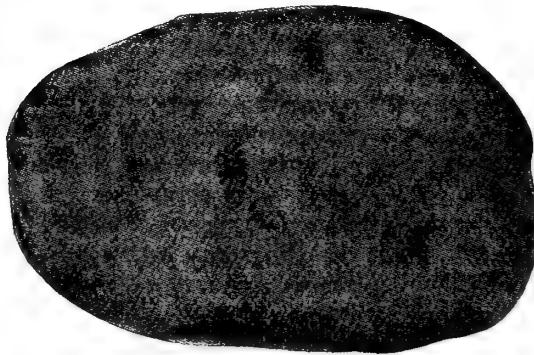
SEED POTATOES

Northern grown, pure, and free from disease; assuring vigorous growth, early maturity and large yield. All potatoes shipped in sacks, 165 lbs. to the sack. I make no charge of sacks, barrels or cartage, and deliver F. O. B., Troy, N. Y., at prices quoted; customers to pay freight and express.

Orders will be booked as received and shipped in rotation after danger of frost is over. I deliver all potatoes into the hands of the transportation companies safely packed; after that my responsibility ceases. Purchasers must take all risk of freezing or heating.

PRICES. The price of potatoes varies so much from month to month, that it is hard to fix prices in a catalogue for potatoes to be sold in the spring. Prices subject to change. I will quote special prices by letter at any time. Please write me before buying.

Early Excelsior. This potato is a seedling from the Early Ohio, which it closely resembles in shape and color. Grows rapidly and under favorable circumstances the tubers are marketable and fit for use in six weeks and ripe in ten weeks from the time of planting. The vines are strong with deep green foliage, making a healthy growth when other varieties are cut down with the blight. The flesh is always dry, white and of superior quality either baked or boiled. Bbl., \$5; bu., \$2.50; pk., 75c.



Early Ohio. This well known Trucker's Favorite is short, thick, round-oblong, dull red in color, maturing a week sooner than Early Rose. It succeeds best in a rich, loamy soil but is not recommended for light, or sandy lands. The flesh is solid, fine flavored and mealy. Its extreme earliness and the fact that it is mealy when partially grown, makes it a favorite with the market gardener. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

Early Norther. Several days earlier than the Early Rose and equally prolific. It is a strong, vigorous grower and the potatoes are well bunched in the hills. In shape it resembles the Early Rose. The eyes are few and shallow. Its table qualities cannot be excelled, cooking dry and floury whether baked or boiled. Does well everywhere. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

Early Harvest. This fine, early potato originated in Maine and is really one of the best early varieties. An unusually heavy yielder for an early sort and an excellent eating potato. The tubers average good size, are nearly white, with eyes only slightly indented: skin; often netted, which is one of the best proofs of quality. Excellent for market. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

New Queen. Fine, large sized potato, resembling White Elephant and Beauty of Hebron in shape and color. In addition to being very early it is of fine table quality, and is highly productive. It matures in about sixty-five days from the time of planting, which is a short period, considering the quality. In my opinion for standard early crop the New Queen is one of the best varieties to grow. The flesh is pure white, of fine texture and fine flavored. Bbl., \$4; bu., \$1.90; pk., 60c.

Beauty of Hebron. A rapid and vigorous grower, ripening as early as Early Rose, which it resembles, but frequently exceeds it in productiveness: excellent for table use either baked or boiled. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

Irish Cobbler. This is one of the best extra early varieties grown: matures in sixty-five to seventy days from planting and produces practically all large potatoes, of which there are usually five to eight in a hill, all of remarkable size. The potatoes are pure white with clean, smooth skin. The shape is much like the Rural New Yorker: eyes; strong, well developed and but slightly indented: flesh; snow white. Bbl., \$4; bu., \$1.90; pk., 60c.

Bovee. Resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but matures much earlier and yields better than that good old variety. The vines make a low, spreading growth and produce a large number of potatoes in a hill, which, if the land is good, are nearly all the same size and yield well. The skin is flesh-colored, well netted. Bbl., \$4; bu., \$1.90; pk., 55c.

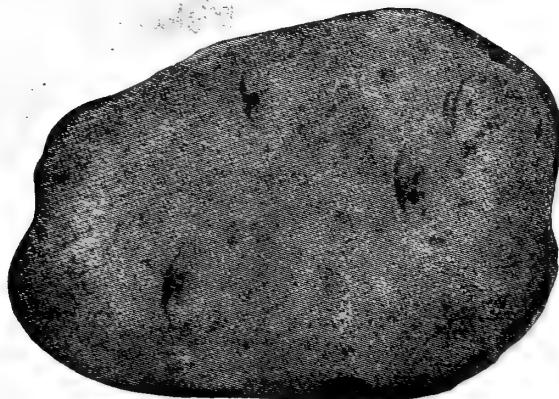
Thoroughbred. An improved strain of the old Early Rose and yielding as well as that variety did in its best days. It is not extra early, but makes good large potatoes and yields heavily. As a second early, it is valuable for its large yields, handsome appearance and fine quality. The potatoes are nearly round with numerous eyes: color; pink, fine quality. Bbl., \$4; bu., \$1.90; pk., 60c.

Ramona. One of the newest and best of the main crop sorts. The "Ramona" is an inbred Norcross and resembles its parent in many ways, being a strong, rapid grower, vines not so stout. Time of ripening, ten days earlier. Tuber; white, of most excellent shape: eyes; very shallow; skin; very tough and well netted, which is Nature's mark of extra eating quality. It is a heavy cropper and a first-class keeper. Bbl., \$6; Bu., 2.50; pk., 75c.

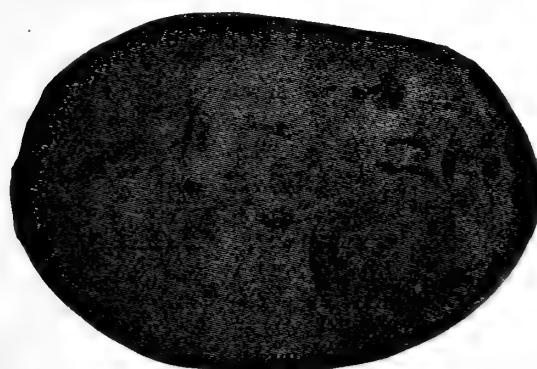
The parent of this new potato is the Norcross which originated from a seed boll grown on an "Early Rose," pollinated with "Beauty of Hebron." The Norcross does not resemble its parents in any way, but the seedlings grown from Norcross bolls, (or grandchildren) do very much.

SEED POTATOES—Continued

Quick Lunch. One of the very earliest potatoes grown. Very hardy, handsome in appearance and a first class keeper. Stalks; stiff, erect, closely set with deep green foliage: leaves; broad, flatly spreading. Tubers; nearly round, very uniform; eyes; shallow: skin smooth, brownish-white flaked with deep pink eyes. Bbl., \$6; bu., \$2.50; pk., 75c.



Sir Walter Raleigh. A grand main crop potato. It closely resembles Rural New Yorker No. 2 is from four to six days later, and is more uniform with very few small tubers, every-one being marketable. The color of the skin is the same but the flesh is whiter and better quality. On trial it has proved the best and heaviest cropper of forty-nine varieties. It sets more potatoes in a hill than Rural yields heavily on any good soil and is the style of potato most in demand on the market just now. No progressive potato grower should fail to give it a trial. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.



Carmen No. 3. One of the best late sorts, As high as 200 bushels have been harvested from one bushel of seed. Yields few if any small tubers. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single stroke of the fork turning out nearly every potato. It is of the best size and shape, with few and shallow eyes, a perfect keeper and will not sprout up to planting time unless kept in a warm place. Both skin and flesh are very white; late in ripening. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

Uncle Sam. On clay or heavy soils Uncle Sam is not a satisfactory potato and is apt to get coarse and unshapely, but on a loam or sandy soil there is no potato which will outyield it or give more satisfactory results. It is a medium late variety ripening along with the Rural New Yorker No. 2, and has very luxuriant foliage, completely shading the ground. The tubers are oval with pure white russet skin, with very shallow eyes and are so handsome in appearance and perfect in form, that they always bring the top market price. Bbl., \$3.50.; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

Vermont Gold Coin. The hardiest, most vigorous in growth, most productive, and the best in table quality of all potatoes, it has proved to be absolutely unequaled for main crop. The vines are strong with deep green foliage. The tubers are all of good size and lie closely together in the hill. While the vigorous growth and great productiveness will commend the Vermont Gold Coin to all potato planters, I consider the handsome appearance and superior quality equally important. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad and quite thick through. The eyes are small and there is but little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth, and glossy, of a light golden tint, having just enough coloring to distinguish it from the white-skinned varieties. Unlike most of the main-crop or late sorts which need to be well dried out before they will cook properly, Vermont "Gold Coins," even when freshly dug, cook dry and mealy. Bbl., \$4.50; bu., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.20; pk., 65c.

Green Mountain. Although introduced more than ten years ago, this potato still holds a high place in the esteem of the potato growers. It is more largely planted on Long Island than any other variety. Its handsome form, white skin and large size recommend it everywhere. The flesh is white and fine-grained, cooks dry and mealy and is of superior flavor. For the table, it has no superior. This is the case when first dug, and it retains its good cooking qualities, keeping sound and perfect until the new crop comes again. Vines; vigorous; foliage; deep green; the tubers grow compactly in the hill. They ripen in August if planted in April. Its great productiveness, fine appearance and good table qualities, make the Green Mountain one of the most valuable late varieties in cultivation. To growers' who supply private families, I recommend this potato. It not only satisfies, but can be sold for an extra price. Bbl., \$3.50; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.

RADISH

NOTE. All my Radish Seed is French grown, which means that it will produce milder, crispier and juicier roots than American grown.

One oz. for 100 feet of drill, 10 lbs. for an acre.

To have good radishes you must grow them quickly, and to do this a rich, warm, sandy loam is necessary. A heavy, cold or clay soil delays growth and injures the flavor. At the time of sowing mix land plaster with the soil, it makes the roots brighter colored, crispier, and better flavored. For growing in the greenhouse, or hot beds, use the forcing sorts as they are bred especially for this purpose and have a tendency to be darker colored when grown out of doors.

For summer use, make the first sowing out of doors as early as the ground can be worked, and sow at intervals of three weeks for a succession.

Winter Radishes should be sown about the middle of the summer, as they make their best growth in Autumn. After digging, store them in pits out of doors or pack in earth in a cool cellar and they will keep crisp all winter.

Use Bug Death or Slug Shot for the little fly which eats the leaves of the young plants.

NOTE. If seed is wanted by express or freight, customer paying charges, deduct 10c. per lb., for 10 lbs. or less of a variety, and 15c. per lb. for quantities over 10 lbs. of a variety.

Special quotations by letter on 50 lbs. or more of a variety.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A very popular sort: roots; turnip shaped, bright scarlet. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

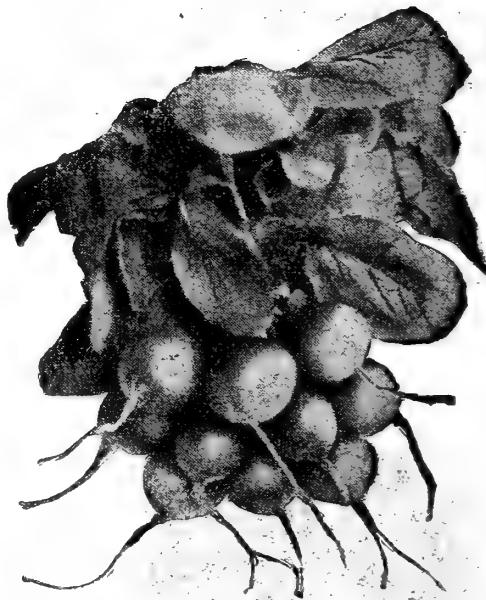
Early Scarlet Turnip (Forcing.) A selected strain of the above, grown especially for forcing under glass. Tops; small. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. Identical in every way with Early Scarlet Turnip, except in color. Lower part of root pure white. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped (Forcing.) Sold also under the name of Rosy Gem. The best and most popular white tipped forcing radish; matures quickly, is uniform in coloring and has a small top. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

White Turnip. A little larger and flatter than the Scarlet Turnip with white skin and semi-transparent flesh; matures in about 30 days and remains a long time fit for use. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early White Olive Shaped. Claimed to be the earliest white radish on the market. Nearly oval in shape, with ivory white skin: flesh; white, tender and crisp. Tops; small. Does well in either greenhouse or open ground. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Vick's Scarlet Globe. The standard sort among market gardeners for growing under glass, as it is very uniform in size and shape and seldom shows an "off colored" root. Tops are small: roots; oval: skin; brilliant, glowing scarlet: flesh; very mild, crisp and juicy. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

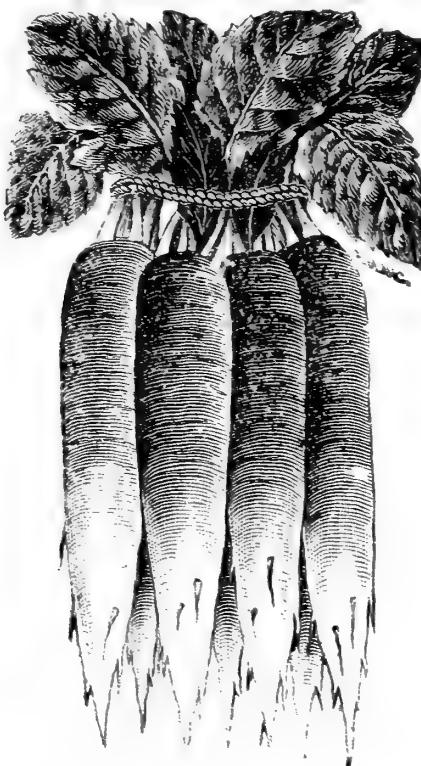
Early Scarlet Globe. A fine scarlet radish for outdoor culture, but not as good as Vick's Scarlet Globe, for hot bed or greenhouse use. It is nearly round, pointed at both ends: skin; bright scarlet, flesh; white and tender. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

French Breakfast. An old standard variety, half long, with small neck and blunt, rounded bottom: skin; scarlet with a white tip: flesh; white and tender, but must be used as soon as ready as they soon become pithy. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Cincinnati Market. Also called the "Glass" Radish. This, to my mind, is just about the best thing to be had in a long radish. It is a strain of Long Scarlet, selected and developed by the market gardeners of Cincinnati especially for growing under glass, but it does equally well out of doors and stands for a long time after it is ready for use without becoming pithy or running up to seed. Tops; very small: roots; 6 to 8 inches long, very straight and slender: skin; glossy scarlet, smooth and thin: flesh; semi-transparent, very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Wood's Early Frame. Shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and better for forcing. Skin; brilliant scarlet: flesh; mild, brittle and fine flavored. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

RADISH—Continued



Chartier or Shepherd. One of the best for outdoor growing. Tops, medium; roots, long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter for about two-thirds the length then tapering gradually to the tip: color; scarlet at the top shading to pure white at the tip: flesh; white, hard, crisp and mild flavored. Lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Considered the finest long White Radish in cultivation. Very early and a rapid grower. Tops; medium: roots; long, rather slender, smooth: skin; white: flesh; white, very crisp, mild and juicy. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt. 5c.; postpaid.

White Strasburg (White Hospital.) The old reliable white summer radish. Tops; large: roots, 4 to 5 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, oblong in shape, tapering: skin; white: flesh, white, firm and crisp. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Giant White Stuttgart. A favorite German sort, good for both summer and winter; grows fast and large: tops; medium: root; top-shaped, often four inches in diameter: skin; white: flesh; white, firm and brittle. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Long Black Spanish. One of the hardiest of the Winter varieties: tops; large, dark green: root; oblong, 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: skin; black: flesh; white, firm, pungent. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Round Black Spanish. Identical with Long Black Spanish in every way except that the roots are round, sometimes being 5 inches in diameter. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Half Long Black Spanish. Intermediate in shape between Long and Round Black Spanish, in other respects the same. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Half Long Gray Spanish. A selection from and improvement on Half Long Black Spanish, being earlier, more uniform, and milder flavored. It is a favorite sort with Long Island Market Gardeners. Top; medium: root; conical, 8 to 10 inches long: skin; dark gray: flesh; pure white, solid, crisp and quite mild. Lb., 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

China Rose. One of the good selling kinds as it is a fine appearing sort and the quality is as good as its looks. Tops; large: root; 4 to 6 inches long, largest at the bottom, which tapers bluntly to a small tap root. Skin; deep rose color: flesh; white, firm and pungent. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Celestial or White Chinese. The finest of the White Winter Radishes. It matures very rapidly, so should be sown from July 1 to August 15th for fall and winter use. Top, large; root, 6 to 8 inches long, cylindrical, with a stump tip: skin, pure white, very smooth; flesh, white solid, crisp, mild and fine flavored. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SPINACH

1 Oz. for 100 feet of Drill, 10 Lbs. for an Acre.

(NOTE. In fall sowing, to winter over, many gardeners use as high as 40 to 50 lbs. for an acre.)

Give good, rich ground; the size of the crop is in proportion to the richness of the land. Sow early in spring, in drills a foot apart, and again every two weeks for a succession. Sow in August for fall use and in September to winter over. Cover the winter crop with straw or leaves after weather becomes cold. Spinach makes a cheap and good cover crop and what is not cut may be plowed under for green manure; for this purpose it should be sown broadcast.

Prices on all varieties of Spinach, except New Zealand, are as follows:

100 lbs. or over of a variety, 10c per lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 12c per lb.; under 50 lbs., 15c per lb., by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Lb., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SPINACH—Continued

Savoy or Bloomsdale. Considered to be the earliest sort, and one of the best for wintering over; grows rapidly, but soon runs to seed. Plant; upright with rather narrow, pointed leaves, which are blistered and crumpled like a Savoy Cabbage.

Thick Leaved Round. Used largely for early spring sowing. Plant; spreading: leaves; dark green, broad, thick and slightly rounding.



Giant Crumpled Leaf. A very early and very productive sort, popular with market gardeners. Plant; large and spreading: leaves; dark green, very thick, broad and crumpled.



Victoria. An improved type of Long Standing. Plant; heavy, slightly spreading. Leaves; very large, smooth and a little pointed; deep green.

Long Standing. Used largely to follow the earliest sorts as it holds for a long time without running to seed. Plant is somewhat spreading; leaves; dark green, smooth and a little pointed.

Prickly or Winter. A very hardy sort which can be sown at any time of the year, though it is usually sown in the fall. Plant; medium sized: leaves; arrow-shaped. Is a fairly good yielder.

New Zealand. Entirely different from ordinary Spinach, but grown to fill in the hot summer months or in localities where the heat is too great for other sorts. Plants sometimes grow several feet high: stems and leaves; crystalline in appearance, very fleshy, leaves nearly triangular in shape, from 2 to 4 inches long. Both leaves and young stems are eaten. Very tender and fine flavored.

The seed of this spinach should be scalded and soaked in hot water before planting. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, five or six seeds to each hill. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SQUASH**1 Oz. for 50 Hills, 3 to 4 Lbs. for an acre**

Never try to crowd the squash season by planting early. You will simply be throwing seed away. Squash should not go into the ground till the weather is settled and the ground is warm. Give them the same kind of soil and preparation as you would for melons; make the hills from 3 to 4 feet apart each way for the bush varieties and 8 to 10 feet for the running sorts. Put 8 to 10 seeds in a hill and after you have exchanged compliments with the cutworms and bugs if you have a good supply of plants left thin out to 3 or 4 in a hill.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck. The old original Crookneck, rather small, but preferred by many for that reason. Vine; short, bushy, very productive: fruit; medium sized, yellow, warty: flesh; greenish-yellow, moist and fine flavored.



Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck. An improvement over the old style Crookneck, being twice as large and earlier. Vines; very short and bushy with thrifty foliage. Fruit; 18 to 24 inches long, golden yellow, very warty: flesh; yellow, moist and fine flavored. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

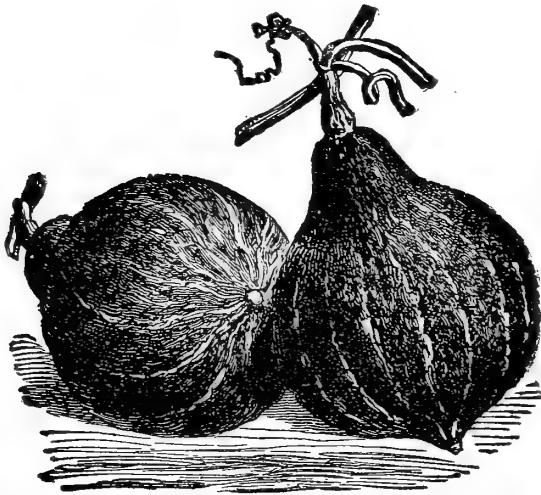


Early White Bush Scallop. (The White Patty Pan Squash)--Probably the earliest squash there is. Vines; quite dwarf and prolific. Fruit; medium sized, round, flattened, scalloped at the edges: skin; light cream color: flesh; light yellow and fully up to the standard for summer squash quality. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

SQUASH—Continued

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Similar to the above in every way, except that it is a trifle later and is yellow. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Prolific Orange Marrow. The earliest of the Marrow squashes, being about 10 days earlier than the Old Boston Marrow, from which it was developed. Vines; very vigorous and productive. Fruit; oval, pointed, deep orange color with light yellow netting; flesh; thick, deep yellow, quite dry and fine flavored. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

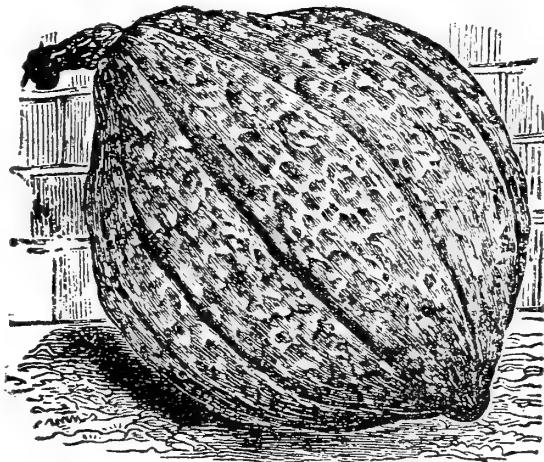


Hubbard. The old reliable and most popular winter squash. Vines; vigorous and productive: fruit, medium to large, oval, pointed at both ends, ribbed: skin; deep bluish-green, uneven, very hard: flesh; deep orange, fine grained and always dry. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Warted Hubbard. A strain of Hubbard developed by the market gardeners of Chicago. It is a good shipper, keeps well and is a ready seller. Vines; strong and bear well: fruit; "Hubbard" shaped but very much larger: skin; black-green, hard and covered with knobs, or warts. It is this "knobby" appearance which attracts attention on the market: flesh; orange, very thick, dry and rich. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Hubbard. Also called Red Hubbard; a sport from the old original Hubbard and considered one of the best fall and winter sorts. Vine; vigorous, very productive, ripening the crop early and uniformly: fruit; "Hubbard" shaped, weighing from six to eight pounds each. Skin; orange-red, except for a bit of olive-green at the blossom end very hard and warty: flesh; deep orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all squashes, not good for table use, as the flesh is coarse, but valuable to grow for stock feeding or exhibition purposes, as the fruits sometimes reach a weight of 300 lbs. Vines; coarse and large: fruit; very large, round, flattened at both ends, widely ribbed: skin; orange-yellow and smooth: flesh; very thick, yellow, coarse, but nutritious. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Boston Marrow. Later and larger than the Prolific Orange Marrow, and not as productive, but in other respects the same. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Fordhook. One of the best for family use, as it does well on almost any soil, bears heavily and keeps unusually well. It is claimed to be bug and borer proof, but aside from that it has good qualities enough to recommend itself to all. Vines are vigorous and very productive; fruit; oblong, eight to ten inches long, slightly ridged, tapering at the blossom end. Skin; light yellow, thin, smooth: flesh; very thick, sweet and dry. Lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Delicious. Another production from Mr. Gregory, who has given us more good squashes than anyone else, and the fact that it comes from him is sufficient guarantee of its quality. Vines; medium length, strong: fruit; five to ten pounds in weight, nearly top shaped, blunt at the stem end, very slightly ribbed: skin; smooth, green, quite hard and very thin: flesh; dark orange, very thick, fine grained, dry and sweet. Lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TOMATO

1 Oz. for 1,500 Plants, $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. (to transplant) for an Acre.

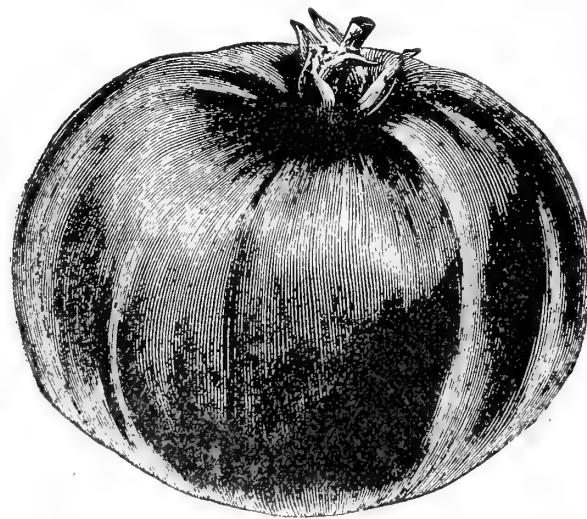
Tomatoes do best on a light, warm and moderately rich soil, with a liberal amount of moisture.

Sow the seed under glass early in March and when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes, or "flats," setting 3 inches apart each way or pot in 3-inch pots. Another transplanting, or shifting into larger pots will make the plants more stocky. Do not give the young plants too much heat, as it makes them leggy. Set out the latter part of May in rows four or five feet apart and three feet apart in the row, and in setting put a shovelful of well rotted manure in the hill under each plant, water well at the time of transplanting and shade for a few days if possible. The largest and best crops are produced if the plants are staked up or trained on trellises or against walls or fences.

Young's Early Trojan. See Novelty and specialty pages.

Earliana. Next to Early Trojan this is the best extra early tomato, and one which is used largely by market gardeners. Plant; strong, fairly vigorous, fruiting freely: fruit, bright red, smooth, a little inclined to be oblong in shape, breadth and thickness about equal, with a slight inclination to be pointed at the blossom end: skin; fairly tough with no tendency to crack: flesh; very solid, fine flavored and juicy, with few seeds. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel. About a week later than Earliana, but claimed to be a more productive sort. Vine; compact, open at the center: foliage; dark green, medium in size, does not blight nor curl: fruit; bright scarlet, very smooth, nearly round, slightly flattened, measuring about 3 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches: skin; thin, but strong; flesh; fine flavored, very thick and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Acme. Probably the earliest of the purple tomatoes and one that has been a great favorite for many years with all classes of tomato users. Vines; strong, vigorous and productive; fruit; purplish-red, borne in clusters of four or five, medium sized, round, slightly depressed at the ends: skin; quite tough, smooth and free from cracks: flesh; solid and meaty. Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Ruby or Atlantic Prize. For a long time the leading early sort. Vine; strong, stiff, bearing fruit in large clusters, quite close to the stem: fruit; fair sized, slightly flattened, irregular shaped, bright scarlet and of good flavor, but is inclined to crack. Lb., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Livingston's Perfection. Called by the originators "an improved Acme with red skin" and that seems to answer about as well as anything. It is very smooth and handsome. Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Stone. A fine tomato and used a great deal by canners, because it is a good cropper, does not rot or crack, and ships well. The vines are strong and very productive: fruit; large, bright scarlet, round, slightly flattened: skin; smooth and strong: flesh; very solid and firm. Lb., \$1.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. A recent production having all the good qualities of the old Stone, but growing on stiff vigorous upright plants in the same manner as the Dwarf Champion. While it is not as early as that variety, it is far ahead of it in yield, size of fruit and quality. Ten fruits, weighing five pounds and three ounces have been picked from one vine at the same time, and single fruits weighing a pound are quite common. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Dwarf Champion. Also called Tree Tomato. This variety is one of the five most used sorts in the country. It is especially popular with people who have only a small kitchen garden, as it is an early sort and owing to its habit of growth it takes up very little room. It is also used quite extensively for growing under glass. Plants; stout and upright, with thick, short-jointed stems and branches: foliage; large, dark green and wrinkled: fruit; purplish-pink, medium sized, round and smooth: flesh; solid and fine flavored. Lb., \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TOMATOES—Continued

Fordhook First. A good early sort, much used in New England. Plants; strong and vigorous: fruit; deep pink, medium sized, almost round, smooth and free from cracks. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid

Livingston's Beauty. Used a great deal for long distance shipping, as it can be picked quite green and ripened up afterward. Plant; vigorous and hardy, producing fruit in clusters of from 4 to 6: fruit; tinged with purple, large, round, quite solid: skin; tough: flesh; firm and fine flavored. Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Livingston's Favorite. Used very largely by canners, probably more than any other sort. Vine; medium sized, with large, dark green leaves, produces fruit in clusters of from 3 to 7: fruit; oval, dark red, ripens evenly: skin; smooth, tough and free from crack or rot: flesh; very thick, and solid, with few seeds. Lb.; \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid

Ponderosa. The biggest tomato grown, does not yield very heavily owing to size, but the fruits keep coming all season. When ripe it is apt to remain green around the stem end and it seems to ripen on the inside first, so should be picked when it appears to be about half ripe. Vines; large and thrifty: fruit; bright crimson, very large, often weighing two pounds, oblong in shape and inclined to be rough and uneven: skin; thin: flesh; thick, solid, meaty and fine flavored with few seeds. Lb., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Golden Queen. A beautiful variety and one which ought to be used more, as in flavor it is far superior to most of the red sorts, while it yields fully as well. Vines; thrifty and bear well: fruits; medium to large, nearly round, perfectly smooth, bright yellow in color, sometimes tinged with red at the blossom end: flesh; clear yellow, firm, juicy and fine flavored. Lb., \$2.75; lb., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Peach. A distinct sort, fine for eating from the hand, for decorative purposes or preserving. Vines grow to a good size and bear well: fruit; resembles a peach in size, shape and color, and is covered with a down or "bloom," which makes the illusion complete. Skin is thin, and peels off like that of a peach. Lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Yellow Plum. Used for preserving. The fruit is borne in clusters and is of a perfect plum shape; color, clear yellow. Is very fine for eating raw, or for pickling, as well as preserving. Lb., \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TURNIP

1 Oz. for 150 Feet of Drill; 1 to 2 Lbs. for an Acre.

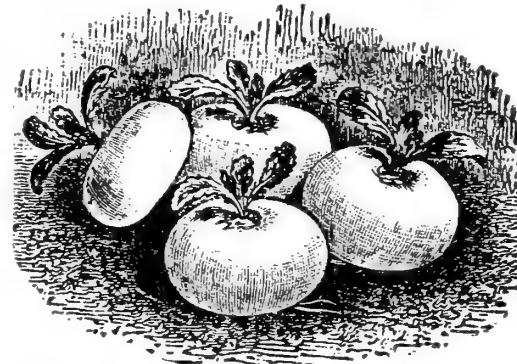
The best turnip soil is a light, rich, sandy or gravelly loam. The smaller and earlier sorts and some varieties of Ruta Bagas are grown more for table use, while the coarser varieties are used for stock feeding. One variety, the Red Top Strap Leaf, is often sown broadcast to plow under for green manure.

Sow the earliest sorts in April, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out to 6 or 8 inches in the row. For a succession sow at intervals of two weeks until September. For the main fall crop sow in August. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown in drills and transplanted to rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Seed of Ruta Bagas should be sown in May.

NOTE---Except where otherwise noted the prices on turnips and Ruta Bagas are as follows:

25 lbs. and over, 30c per lb.; 10 to 25 lbs., 35c per lb.; under 10 lbs., 40c per lb.; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.



Early White Milan. This variety is remarkably early, the tops are very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The clear white roots are very smooth, symmetrical and beautiful, the flesh is white, tender and sweet. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth with a purple top. Flesh; white, hard and of finest quality. It is an extra good keeper. Lb., 70c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

White Top Strap Leaf, or White Dutch. A most excellent early garden variety: roots; medium size, flat; color; white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, when small but spongy when overgrown.

Early Six Weeks or Snowball. Market gardeners shou'd give this variety a trial, as its earliness and fine appearance make it profitable for bunching. Tops are medium sized: leaves; rough: root; perfectly round with a single small tap root; flesh, pure white, fine grained, crisp and sweet. Lb., 60c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.; postpaid.

TURNIP—Continued



Red Top Strap Leaf. A favorite variety all around. Leaves; few, entire, upright: root; flat, medium sized, purple or dark red above ground and white below: flesh; white, fine grained and tender.

White Egg. One of the best sorts for market gardener's use. It is a rapid grower and never has a rank flavor. Top; small: leaves; rough: root; egg shaped and grows half out of the ground: skin; pure white, very thin: flesh; very sweet, firm and mild.

Pomeranian White Globe. A handsome, productive and valuable sort: tops; long, erect, entire and a clear, dark green: roots; perfectly round and large, growing in good, rich soil to a weight of 10 or 12 pounds: skin; smooth and white: flesh; pure white, crisp and tender.

White Sweet German. A very popular late variety, especially in New England. It is largely of the nature of a Ruta Baga and should be sown in July. Tops; large, rough, entire: roots, large: flesh; white, crisp and firm, in the fall and early winter it is quite hard, but toward spring mellows like an apple.



Purple Top White Globe. This is the leading sort among market gardeners for a main crop. It is very uniform in growth, yields heavily and keeps well. Tops; large, bright green, entire: root; large, smooth, uniform, purplish-red above and white below: flesh; pure white, firm and tender.

Cow Horn. A fine sort and should be used more. Tops; large, entire: roots; long tapering, and curved, growing half out of the ground skin; pure white, except at the top where it is a little green: flesh; white, fine grained and very delicately flavored.

Golden Ball. One of the best and most distinct yellow fleshed turnips for table use. It keeps well and is unusually fine flavored. Top: medium, upright: leaves; entire: root; medium sized and perfectly round, with a small tap root; skin; a beautiful bright yellow and very smooth, flesh; clear yellow, rich, sweet and pulpy.

Amber Globe. A good sort for either table or feeding. Yields well and is a good keeper: tops; large, erect, leaves; entire: root; large, round, yellow, with a green top; flesh, orange, fine grained, firm and sweet.

RUTA BAGA

Champion Purple Top. A great cropper: sometimes producing over 40 tons to the acre. Very hardy and a first-class keeper. Roots; large, round, upper half purple: necks; long: flesh; yellow and sweet, but rather coarse for table use.

Improved American Purple Top. This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. I consider this one of the most desirable kinds on my list.

Long Island Improved. Very hardy and productive: neck; short: flesh; yellow, solid, sweet: good for stock or table use.

HERBS

Anise. Seeds, aromatic and carminative. Lb., \$1; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Basil-Sweet. Used for flavoring soups, etc. Lb., \$1.25; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Caraway. Seeds used in cooking and for flavoring liquors. Lb., 85c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Chicory. Dried roots, used as a substitute for coffee. Lb., \$1; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Dill. Seeds used in flavoring vinegar for pickles. Lb., 85c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Fennel. Sweet. Seeds, aromatic, used in flavoring. Lb., 75c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Marjoram, Sweet. Used in seasoning. \$1.25 lb.; 15 cts. oz.; 5 cts. pkt.

Saffron. Used in medicine and dyeing. 85 cts. lb.; 10 cts. oz.; 5 cts. pkt.

Savory, Summer. Culinary herb. 85 cts. lb.; 10 cts. oz.; 5 cts. pkt.

Sage. Used for seasoning and in medicine. \$1.25 lb.; 15 cts. oz.; 5 cts. pkt.

Thyme. Used in seasoning. \$2.25 lb.; 25 cts. oz.; 5 cts. pkt.

Wormwood. Used in medicine. \$1.75 lb.; 20 cts. oz.; 5 cts. pkt.

GRASS SEEDS

...FOR...

LAWNS AND GOLF GROUNDS

NOTE—If Any of the Grasses Named Below Are Required by Mail, Add 8 Cents Per Quart for Postage.

Prospect Park Lawn Seed Mixture. This mixture is composed of those grasses which endure and keep getting thicker and better with age, combine the quick growing grasses, immediate effect, with lasting qualities. It is suitable for any location, having in its composition all the requirements for sandy loam, clayey soil and for a combination of soils. Bu., \$4.50; pk., \$1.25; qt., 20c.; pt., 10c.

For forming new lawns use not less than 4 bushels per acre. 100x100—10,000 square feet, use 1½ bushels. 40x40 feet, 1 peck. 25x25 feet, use 4 quarts.

Shady Ramble Mixture. Just the thing for sowing under shade trees, as it is a combination of grasses which grow naturally in the woods. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

City Yard Mixture. I prepare this mixture for city yards where the grass is trodden down, during the freezing and thawing of winter, by the tireless feet of children who must play somewhere out of doors. This mixture is made of quick growing grasses and will give immediate results in early spring. Bu., \$3.75; pk., \$1; qt., 25c.; pt., 10c.

FANCY GRASSES

Rhode Island Bent. Used in lawn and pasture mixtures; does well on moist land. Bu., 20 lb., 2 to 2½ bu. per acre. Lb., 40c.; postpaid.

Hungarian Brome Grass (*Bromus Inermis*). A fine grass in hay mixtures, or alone; succeeds on any soil and is one of the best for light, sandy lands. Lb., 25c.; postpaid.

Hard Fescue. Used as a pasture grass; does well on dry soils. Lb., 40c.; postpaid.

Meadow Fescue. Used in pasture and hay mixtures. Lb., 35c.; postpaid.

Red Fescue. Another excellent grass in pastures and meadows or on golf links with other grasses. Lb., 35c.; postpaid.

Hungarian. One of the best for a quick hay crop or for green feed. May be sown as late as July 1 and a crop secured. 48 lbs. to a bushel; 1½ bu. per acre. Price on application.

Golf Link Mixture. There is no use to which a grass mixture is put that is so exacting as that used for golf links. No other turf is required to stand such wear and rough usage; hence the necessity of a thick and healthy turf and withstand constant tramping. I have the correct mixture and can guarantee satisfaction. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

For the Putting Green. A careful study of the requirements for making the most substantial turf for putting greens developed this mixture. It has given perfect satisfaction wherever used, and produces a thick, tough, beautiful green turf, and one which will maintain its rich velvety color throughout the season. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

Embankment or Terrace Mixture. To get a good stand from seed upon a terrace or embankment requires a special blend of grasses having thick spreading roots as the soil is usually shallow and heavy rains wash out the grass unless roots are exceedingly strong and tenacious. This mixture has been found equal to all requirements and will give perfect satisfaction. Bu., \$5; pk., \$1.50; qt., 25c.; pt., 15c.

Millet, German or Golden. A fine quick-growing forage or green fodder plant. Bu., 50 lbs.; sow ½ bu. to the acre. Price on application.

Millet, Siberian. From Russia. Very hardy and productive, grows about 4 feet high. Hay and fodder are very nutritious and relished by stock. 50 lbs. to bu. Sow ¼ bu. to an acre. Price on application.

Rye Grass, Perennial. A valuable pasture grass, used in mixture with other sorts. 24 lbs. to bushel; 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Lb., 25c.; postpaid.

Sweet Vernal, True Perennial. A very hardy, sweet smelling grass, valuable in lawn and pasture mixtures. Lb., \$1.35; oz., 15c.; postpaid.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

Pure Grass and Clover Seeds are among my specialties, and as I have the best of facilities for handling and the latest improved machinery for re-cleaning them, I can assure my patrons the highest grades to be had. Write for samples and prices before buying.

GRASSES

Timothy.

Red Top.

Kentucky Blue Grass.

Orchard Grass.

CLOVER

Medium Red.

Mammoth Red

Alsike.

White.

FARM SEEDS

I make a specialty of fine Farm Seeds, giving attention, first to the selection of stocks, which are for the most part grown on contract under my personal supervision. After the crops are harvested they are cleaned and graded by special machinery, which I have installed for this purpose, thus insuring purity and uniformity.

I make it a rule to test all seed carefully in soil before sending it out, and nothing is sold which does not come up to my standard of vitality.

FIELD CORN

For the past three or four years I have given particular attention to Field Corns, selecting the best and most reliable varieties and improving the stocks each year. The results of my labors in this direction have been shown in a demand for the seed, which has nearly doubled each year. My stocks this year are better than ever and the prices as low as they can be made for strictly high grade goods.

All the corns listed below are sold at 56 lbs. to the bushel, shelled, and the prices named are F. O. B., Troy; bags free; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel at the bushel rate.

If wanted by mail add 15c per quart to the prices quoted. Special quotations on 10 bushels or over of a variety.

Sanford. The best of the white flint varieties. Used extensively in Vermont and Northern New York. It is early and can be depended on to produce a good crop, even in poor sections. Very prolific; stalk, large, with plenty of leaves and handsome, 8-rowed ears, 12 inches long. Kernels, white, large and plump; a good yielder. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

Early Canada. A very early, 8-rowed yellow flint variety; bears close planting. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, filled out to the extreme tip. A safe sort for high latitudes or for late planting. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

Longfellow. A variety that is particularly adapted to the North. It is an 8-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears 12 to 15 inches in length and about one and a half inches in diameter. Cob is small, kernels large and broad. This corn is a great yielder and under favorable conditions will produce immense crops. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

Angel of Midnight. An extra early, 8-rowed, yellow flint corn. The ear is perfect in shape; length from 10 to 12 inches. Rows, straight and even, filled to the tip with medium sized, rich, go'den-yellow kernels. Cob, very small. I know of no flint corn that will produce as much shelled corn from a bushel of ears as this. Stalks are of medium size. Under favorable conditions the corn will ripen in eighty days. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; pt., 15c.

Young's Improved Smut Nose. A fine well-known 8-rowed flint variety, grown largely in the Eastern states. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Rows, straight and even, filled to the tip with medium sized kernels. Color of kernels, bright yellow on butt of cob and red at tip, hence its name; Smut Nose. Will mature in 80 to 90 days from time of planting, according to soil and season. A sure cropper on poor land. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.75; bu., \$1.80; pk., 55c.; 4 qts., 35c.; qt., 15c.

Pride of the North. This famous yellow dent corn is a exceedingly early and prolific variety, always maturing in 90 days, often shelling 62 pounds of grain from 72 pounds of ears. Kernels, closely set, large, of deep orange color. Cob, very small and red. Stalks grow about 7 feet tall, with numerous broad leaves, making excellent fodder. This is the corn for every farmer and dairyman who has a silo to fill, as it will produce more tons of green fodder per acre than any corn in cultivation. I offer pedigree seed grown with care from original stock. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.50; bu., \$1.60; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 10c.

Improved Leaming. This has long been considered one of the best early yellow dent varieties, both for grain, fodder and ensilage. It is early and will ripen well in this state. Ears are large, with very deep, bright yellow kernels. The cob is small. This corn succeeds well on nearly all soil and will produce large crops of high grade corn. This is one of the best varieties to sow for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.50; bu., \$1.60; pk., 50c.; 4 qts., 30c.; qt., 10c.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder. It is well-known that fodder grown from sweet corn, is richer, sweeter and more tender than that grown from common corn. The best sweet corn for that purpose is the Evergreen. This makes fodder, and will mature ears in almost any part of this state. If the stalks are cut green and properly cured, cows and horses will eat them up clean with hardly any waste. Bag, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$2; pk., 75c.; 4 qts., 40c.; qt., 15c.

POP CORN

Improved White Rice. The best white variety grown; ears, 6 to 7 inches long; kernels, clear white, long and pointed at the top, sloping toward tip of ear. Yields well and produces the finest quality of Pop Corn. It is very desirable for family use, popping out very large and tender. My strain is very fine. 15c. lb. on ear; postpaid.

Queens Golden. This is the handsomest of all the Pop Corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color, which is a peculiar, lustrous golden yellow. Pops a rich cream color. A single kernel expanding to nearly an inch. 15c. lb. on ear; postpaid.

BARLEY

Beardless. Bu., \$1.25; charges not prepaid; bags free.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese. Bu., \$1; **Silver Hull.** Bu., 1. Charges not prepaid; bags free.

OATS

SWEDISH OR WASHINGTON

A New Variety Introduced From Russia by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

This grand new Oat is a very early, white, branching sort, rooting deeply and growing from 4 to 5 feet tall, with heavy stiff straw, which does not lodge. The heads are from 8 to 12 inches long, upright and bushy; grain, pure white, very large and plump with a thin hull.

This oat has been thoroughly tested, with 35 other varieties, under all conditions, and found to yield more and better grain than any of them, giving from 80 to 115 bushels per acre and weighing from 36 to 40 lbs. per measured bushel. It has given satisfactory results on all kinds of soils, but the best on clay. 10 bu., \$9; 5 bu., \$4.75; bu., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 60c.; pk., 40c.; by express or freight, not prepaid; bags free. 3 lb., 50c.; lb., 20c.; postpaid.

Tartar. An exceptionally fine variety imported from Tartary in 1900. It is a "mane" sort and yields from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high with heads from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Owing to the fact that it is a "mane" sort and yields so heavily the stalk is sometimes inclined to break just below the heads but aside from this one defect it is a grand sort.

Common Oats. To supply the demand for a good, moderate priced Seed Oat, I have made arrangements for a crop of good, plump, white Seed Oats from the Western part of the state, which I can supply at the following prices. 10 bu., \$6.25; 5 bu., \$3.25; bu., 65c.; charges not prepaid; bags free.

RYE

Spring Rye, Young's Mammoth. This is a distinct sort developed from the old Standard Spring Rye, producing larger and stronger stalks with a large grain of finer quality than the old sort. 10 bu., \$13.50; 5 bu., \$7; bu., \$1.50; pk., 50c.; charges not prepaid; bags free.

Winter Rye, Mammoth White. A valuable strain, especially for its straw, and for plowing under for green manure. 10 bu., \$11.50; 5 bu., \$6; bu., \$1.25; pk., 40c.; charges not prepaid; bags free.

WHEAT

Spring. Bu., \$1.50. **Winter.** Bu., \$1.25. Charges not prepaid; bags free.

SOJA BEANS

A valuable crop for forage or for plowing under for green manure. Thrives best in hot, dry weather and on poor soils. Sow broadcast, using one-half bushel to the acre, or in drills three feet apart and one foot between the plants. Bu., \$2.50; charges not prepaid; bags free.

COW PEAS

Grown for green fodder, but more largely for improving poor, sandy soils, being plowed under when in pod. For fodder, plant in drills, three feet apart and cultivate. For green manure, sow in drills 1 foot apart.

Black. Bu., \$2.50; pk., 70c.

Whip-poor-will. Bu., \$2.50; pk., 70c. Above prices are charges not prepaid; bags free.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex (True.) Grown largely for feeding stock, especially sheep. Sow in May and it will be ready for use in July and August. Use 5 lbs. to the acre in drills; 10 lbs. broadcast. Sheep should have access to green pasture, on which they can feed alternately with the Rape. 100 lbs., \$7; 50 lbs., \$4; charges not prepaid; bags free. Lb., 20c.; postpaid.

SORGHUM

Early Orange. Used as a summer fodder for cattle and mixed with ensilage corn in silos. Dried, it makes an excellent fodder. Sow in drills 30 inches apart. 3 to 4 lbs. for an acre. 100 lbs., \$6; 50 lbs., \$3.25; charges not prepaid; bags free. Lb., 20c.; postpaid.

SPURRY

An annual, growing from 15 to 18 inches high. Does finely on very poor, dry, sandy soils. Is in best condition for pasture 4 to 6 weeks after sowing and may be sown every three or four weeks from March to August. It makes an excellent pasture and is also valuable to plow under. 100 lbs., \$8; 50 lbs., \$4.25; charges not prepaid; bags free. Lb., 20c.; postpaid.



ASTERS

Sow Aster seed under glass in the latter part of March or in a prepared seed bed out of doors in May. Transplant the seedlings to their permanent location, setting the plants of the earlier sorts about 12 inches apart each way and increasing the space to 24 inches for the late varieties. They prefer a rather cool and moderately heavy soil, although they will do well almost anywhere. Well rotted manure makes the best fertilizer. To grow extra large flowers for exhibition purposes give the plants an application of liquid manure about once in two weeks and pick off all side buds, leaving only the flower at the end of the stalk and but three or four stalks to a plant.

These are among my pets, for no flower is easier to grow or responds better to good treatment than Asters, and no plant will give a greater amount of available blooms, while with a little care in making the selection of varieties a continuation of flowers may be had from the middle of July until frost. To assist my friends I have arranged the varieties as nearly as possible in the order of earliness, beginning with **Snowdrift** which is the first, bearing its fine white, plumy flowers on slender, wiry stems, about 12 inches long. This is followed closely by the **Hohen-zollerns** in a variety of colors and having a somewhat similar, but flatter and not so highly developed a flower, and then comes the **Queen of the Earlies**, with its smaller, shorter-petaled and more compact white blooms. The **Queen of the Market** are but a trifle later and as they come in a variety of colors, they are, perhaps, the better for private gardens.

The style of the plants now changes and instead of the semi-dwarf, branching type, we have the taller upright growing sorts, and first among them are those beautiful twin-sisters, **Daybreak** and **Purity**. The first a very delicate tint of flesh-pink, and the other, a glistening, snowy-white, both bearing perfect, full-centered flowers, on strong, stiff stems, with no tendency to trail in the mud after a heavy rain.

Following these are the **Giant Comet**, with great fluffy flowers, resembling chrysanthemums. They are very showy and fine for either bedding or cutting, but not especially good for shipping, as the petals are too soft.

The next are the **Victorias** and the **Truffauts**, in various colors, identical in habit of growth and freedom of bloom, but the former has flattened petals, while those of the latter are incurved, making a more globe-shaped flower.

Last and best of all, are the **Late Branching Asters**, and right here I have a word to say: A number of years ago these Asters were introduced the same year by two different firms, each strain being offered under the originator's name, as **Vick's Branching** and **Semple's Branching**. Both were similar in style and habit of plant, time of flowering, etc., but differing in the quality of the flower itself; the **Vick's Branching**, having stiffer and heavier petals, making them the better of the two, as a flower of that character will keep longer when cut and stand shipment better than the softer petaled kind, which are more easily crushed and bruised.

This strain has since been still further improved and to-day it is at the head of the list, being in especial demand by florists, who find it gives a greater number of large flowers to a plant with fewer semi-double and yellow-centered ones than any other. I have tested them carefully in comparison with other strains of Branching Asters, and find that all the others are merely imitations, and mighty poor imitations at that.

For these reasons I offer **Vick's Branching** as the best late Aster and shall handle nothing else in this class. I have the true stock, grown on my own farm and can guarantee it to be right in every way.



Snowdrift. The earliest to be had and a large, beautiful flower besides. The stems are slender, with rather narrow, sparse foliage; flowers, from 8 to 15 to a plant, pure white with long, curved outer petals, and irregularly twisted and forked ones in the center, giving it the effect of a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 25c.

Hohenzollern. A recent introduction of the Branching Comet type. Very early and free-blooming. Plants from 12 to 15 inches high, branching, with scanty foliage; stems, long, wiry; flowers, 6 to 12 to a plant, large, slightly flattened, with narrow twisted petals.

White or Mixed Colors, per pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Earlies. (Also known as Earliest Paris.) A very early semi-dwarf branching variety, with white flowers, somewhat similar to the Victoria, having flattened petals. Owing to its earliness and style of flowers, it is a valuable sort for florists. Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market. Similar to the Queen of the Earlies, but later and in a variety of colors.

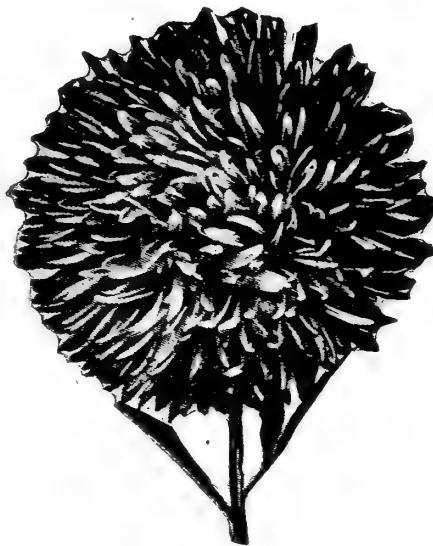
White, Rose, Light Blue, Scarlet, Dark Blue or Mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Daybreak. One of the finest. The plants are upright, growing about 15 inches high, very sturdy and vigorous. The flowers are very light, flesh-pink, and nearly as round as a ball, very large and full to the center. It is a very free and continuous bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

Purity. Identical with Daybreak in all respects except color, being a beautiful snowy white. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria. Plants, upright, branching, from 18 to 24 inches high, free blooming with large flowers having rather flattened, recurving petals.

Mixed Colors, pkt., 5c.



VIOLET KING

A new and distinct variety with the plant habit of Vick's Branching, being a vigorous grower with long, stiff stems, and heavy, rich, green foliage. The flowers are very large, measuring from four to five inches across, and having an entirely distinct form, the petals curving inward along the entire length of the edges, giving them a quilled appearance, the center ones being curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. The color is a beautiful soft, light, rosy violet, the inner surface of the petals being darker than the outer. Owing to the peculiar form of the petals, this flower has a great amount of "substance" and stiffness, which makes it a valuable sort for cutting and shipping. Pkt., 15c.

Giant Comet. A grand sort. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high, upright, bearing large, loose, "fluffy" flowers on long stems. The petals are twisted and curled irregularly making a very handsome flower.

Colors White, Rose, Crimson, Light Lilac, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Violet, The Bride (White, changing to Rose) and Silver Gray (a beautiful color). Each, per pkt., 10c.; 3 for 25c.; set of 9 for 65c. Mixed Colors, per pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered Perfection. A standard variety, plants upright, branching, 18 to 24 inches high, very free bloomers; flowers large, globe shaped with incurved petals.

Mixed Colors, per pkt., 5c.

Vick's Branching. The finest of all the late flowering sorts and the most popular. The plants are branching, strong and vigorous, growing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high and bearing the flowers on long, strong stems. The flowers are from 4 to 5 inches across, full and double to the center with heavy petals. In size of flower and length of stem nothing can equal them and they are often mistaken for Chrysanthemums, which they resemble very much.

Pure White, Lavender, Pink, Rose, Crimson, Purple, Dark Violet or Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10c. Set of 8 separate colors 50c.

AGERATUM

One of the easiest grown and most popular of the Hardy Annuals, especially for bedding and border purposes, where a first-class blue flower is wanted. Sow under glass or indoors for early plants, or out doors in a good mellow seed bed for later; transplant to pots or flats if extra fine plants are wanted, and then to the open ground. For winter blooming sow in August and transplant to pots.



Mexicanum. The original blue sort, 18 in. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum. White, 9 in. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum. Large Flowering, Dwarf White (new) 9 in. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Mexicanum. Dwarf Blue Perfection, (new) very fine. 7 in. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Mexicanum. Mixed. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

ABUTILON. See greenhouse seeds.

ACROCLINUM. See Everlasting.

ADLUMIA

Sometimes called Maidenhair Vine from its resemblance to the beautiful Maidenhair fern. A half-hardy biennial, does best under glass, though it is a charming vine out of doors; height, 15 feet; foliage, fernlike, delicate and graceful, pale green; flowers, usually in clusters of 3 or 4, delicate light rose color. Sow seed out of doors in May; give a warm, sheltered location. Pkt., 5c.

ASPERULA ODORATA

(Woodruff)

A very fragrant little perennial, about 6 inches high. It is the German Mayflower, used in making their Mairank or May wine. The plant is often dried and preserved for its perfume. Flowers, pure white. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM

Should be in every garden. It is easy to grow, blooms profusely and will do well almost anywhere; in beds, borders, pots or baskets. The fine, white flowers of the annual sorts are very fragrant and are fine for cutting.

Sow in boxes and transplant, or sow thickly in the open ground early in the spring. For winter blooming, sow in August. If plants are too thick thin them out and when they stop blooming cut them back and you will get a second crop.

ANNUAL SORTS

(*Alyssum Benthami*)

Sweet Alyssum. The old time fragrant variety. 10 in. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Little Gem. Very dwarf, fine for borders and edgings. 4 in. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Bouquet, or Carpet of Snow. Extra dwarf and compact, best for pots. 3 in. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL SORTS

Saxatile compactum. (Gold Dust.) Very beautiful; flowers, bright yellow; foliage, greyish-green, compact, grows very rapidly. 12 in. April. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

Wierzbicki. Flowers, deep yellow; close heads, grows rather erect. 12 in. Summer. Oz. 60c.; pkt., 5c.

AMARANTUS

Tall growing and very ornamental hardy annuals. Used for bedding and massing where a large display of color is desired. Easy to grow, but do best in a rich, loamy soil. Sow indoors in April and transplant to open ground late in May. Can also be sown out of doors.



Caudatus. (Love-Lies-Bleeding.) Long drooping red spikes; variegated foliage. 3 ft. August. Pkt., 5c.

Henderi. A garden hybrid with beautiful variegated foliage: intense rosy carmine, varied with orange-buff, golden-yellow and olive green. 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor. Three colored or Joseph's Coat; red: yellow and green foliage: stalks; yellow. 2 ft. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed. Above sorts and others. Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon.)

Beautiful showy perennials, which will bloom the first year if planted early; fine for massing in large beds for a display of color or for growing near shrubbery. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high and blooms profusely. Excellent for cut flowers.



The old time Antirrhinums were confined to a rather narrow range of colors, far different from the modern giant flowered type which are fully twice as large and most beautifully colored and marked. I wish everyone could have at least a few plants.

The following are all of the GIANT FLOWERED class.

Album; Pure white; *Album rubro striatum*; white, striped with red; *Brilliant*; scarlet, golden and white; *Crescia*; deep scarlet; *Delile*; carmine with, white throat; *Firefly*; scarlet; *Striatum*, striped varieties; *Yellow and Orange*; *Yellow striped with Red*.

Any of the above varieties, 5c. pkt.; 35c. for set of 9.

Queen Victoria. A beautiful new variety; flowers very large, of purest white. 10c. pkt. Set of 9 varieties and 1 pkt. Queen Victoria, 40c.

Extra Fine Mixed Colors. 5c. pkt.

TOM THUMB. Dwarf plants, growing about 6 inches high, fine for edgings and borders; **mixed colors**, 5c. pkt.

AQUILEGIA
(Columbine)

Sometimes called Honeysuckle. They do well under ordinary garden culture, but best in a moist location. Are perfectly hardy and each plant forms a large clump, from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, which can be divided if desired. To all whose acquaintance has been limited to the old wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), with its familiar red and yellow flowers, the newer sorts will be a revelation. There is simply no comparison between the two, for the latter are so much better that they are almost an entirely different flower, while in beauty they are unsurpassed, and the large, graceful flowers, borne on slender, wiry stems, are especially desirable for cutting.



California Hybrid's. Beautiful, large, yellow flowers with dark orange spurs. 2 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthia. Golden yellow, fine. 3 ft. Pkt., 5c

Coerulea. True Rocky Mountain Columbine. Sepals; deep, clear blue; petals; white; flowers; 3 in. across; beautiful. 2½ ft. Pkt., 5c.

Coerulea hybrida. Fine, long spurred, large flowers; yellow, with orange and blue spurs. 3 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Glandulosa vera. Very large, erect flowers; deep blue, with pure white corolla. 3 ft. Pkt., 10c.

Skinneri. (Mexican Columbine.) Distinct and striking; flowers; very large; scarlet tipped with green. 2 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ASPARAGUS. See greenhouse seeds.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. See Centaurea.

BALOON VINE
(Love-in-a-Puff.)

A very pretty, rapid-growing summer climber, 10 feet high, with small green and white flowers, followed by the curious inflated seed pods; does best in light soils; tender annual. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM

(Lady's Slipper).



Beautiful tender annuals from India. Like bright sunshine and warm weather. Give them a light soil in a sunny location. Seed may be sown indoors in March or April or in the open ground the latter part of May. The plants should stand at least 2 feet apart. 1 ft. high.

Improved Camellia Flowered. The largest and most perfect strain: flowers; like a Camellia, very large and extra double.

Pure White, Lilac, Crimson, Rose-Spotted; Pure Scarlet, Scarlet-Spotted; Prince Bismarck (new) brilliant salmon-rose. Each, per pkt., 5c.; or set of 7 for 25 cents.

Finest Mixed Colors. Oz., \$1; pkt., 5c.

Double Rose Flowered. Very double, perfect form, mixed colors. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 5c.

Carnation Striped. Semi-double; striped like a carnation. Very fine, mixed colors. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 5c.

BELLIS

(Double or English Daisy)



Charming little free blooming hardy perennials, 6 inches high. They do the best on cool, moist soils. Sow the seed indoors in February and transplant, or sow out of doors very early in the spring.

Alba. Pure white. Pkt., 5c.

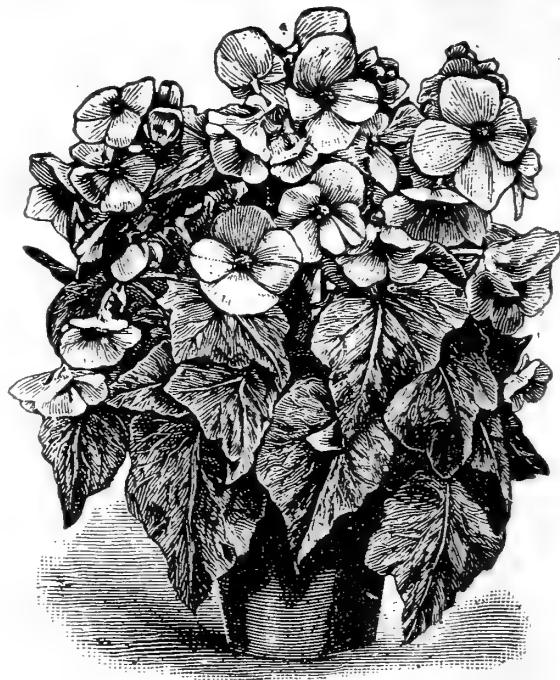
Longfellow. Beautiful large dark rose-colored flowers with long stems. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors. Best German Seed. Pkt. 5c.

BEGONIA

Flowering Sorts

(NOTE. For Rex Begonia see Greenhouse Seeds.)



Semperflorens or everblooming bedding varieties. As easy to grow as Geraniums or Coleus; thriving equally well with them in sunlight and surpassing them in shaded places. They are sturdy growers and from May until frost, are covered with blossoms. As pot plants for winter blooming, they are unequaled. Sow the seed indoors in February or March.

Vernon. Deep red foliage with orange-carmine flowers. 6 inches high. Pkt., 15c.

Gracilis. Very profuse bloomer: bright rose-colored flowers, 8 to 10 inches. Pkt., 15c.

Single Finest Mixed Semperflorens. Pkt. 15c.

Double Finest Mixed Semperflorens. Pkt. 25c

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

Fine for widow gardening, pot culture or bedding. Will bloom the first season if seed is sown in February or March in a temperature of 60 degrees. Plant out as soon as the ground is warm and keep well watered.

Single Large Flowered Hybrids. The finest to be had. Pkt., 15c.

Double Large Flowering. Finest mixed. Pkt., 25c

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

Tender Annual, 1 ft. high. Graceful little plants, bearing an abundance of flowers in rose, white and blue; fine for borders and for cutting. Seed may be sown indoors and transplanted, or sown in the open ground in May.

Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c.

CALCEOLARIA. See Greenhouse Seeds.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold).

A very showy, free-growing annual, growing about 1 ft. high. In mild climates it will bloom nearly all the year round. The dried flowers are often used in flavoring soups, stews, etc. Sow in the open ground early in the spring.

Meteor. Double orange, striped with yellow. Pkt. Pkt., 5c.

Prince of Orange. Extra fine double orange. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS

Hardy annual, 2 feet high. The plants branch freely and should be given plenty of room: stems slender and wiry, making them fine for cutting; flowers are in various shades of yellow, orange and maroon. Sow in the open ground early in the spring.

Coronata. Large flower, pure yellow, very showy. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed Sorts. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed Sorts. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

See also *Coreopsis*.



CAMPANULA

An old time favorite and one which is always good. It is a biennial, but if sown early and transplanted, will bloom the first season. The best way, however, is to sow the seed in July, carry the plants over the winter in cold frames or under straw or leaves and set them out early the following spring. They like a rich, sandy soil, with good drainage. 2 feet.

Single, Mixed Colors. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Double, Mixed Colors. Oz., 80c.; pkt., 5c.

CAMPANULA CALYCAN- THEMA.

"CUP AND SAUCER"

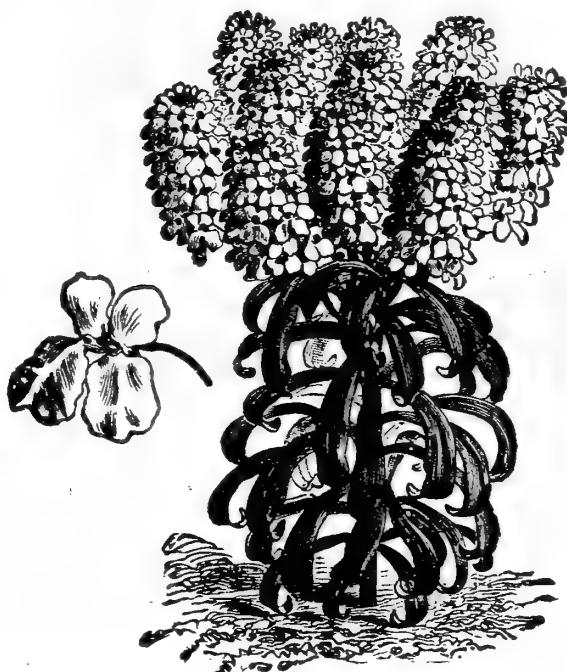
A handsome sort, with flowers about 3 inches long and saucers 3 inches across. Often has 40 or 50 flowers in bloom on one plant at a time.

Finest Mixed Colors. Oz., 80c.; pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD VINE. See *Trolopelum*.

CANDYTUFT

One of the best of the free blooming annuals for edgings, borders, rockeries, massing or cutting. Sow outdoors in April, make a second sowing in May, and a third late in July; give rich soil and water freely. When plants are about an inch high thin out to 6 inches apart.



The Empress Candytuft is of the Coronaria class, with long spikes of flowers; all the other sorts belong to the umbellata or flat topped class.

Empress. The finest white candytuft grown: plants are from 8 to 12 inches high, very strong, with thick, dark green foliage. Plant, branches freely, bearing several pure white flower spikes, often 5 and 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 10c.

Umbellata. White, Carmine, Lilac, Dark Crimson, Rose Cardinal. Mixed Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Annual Sorts. Including the above and many others. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

CANNA

(Indian Shot.)

Too well known to need any description. Seed should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before planting.

Crozy's Novelties. The finest to be had. These seeds are special selections made by Mr. Crozy from the very best of his latest hybrids. They are nearly all dwarf and will give a profusion of bloom. **Mixed Colors.** Oz., \$1; pkt., 10c.

Tall Varieties. Choice mixed, mostly green leaved sorts. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

CARNATION. See *Dianthus*.

CASTOR OIL BEAN. See *Ricinus*.

CELOSIA

(Cockscomb)

Brilliant and showy annuals, especially good for bedding and display purposes. There are two classes: the *cristata*, which are the true Cockscomb (so called from the shape and appearance of the flower heads,) and the plumed or feathered. Give a light, rich soil, with plenty of moisture for best results.



Empress. Very beautiful, grows about 9 inches high, foliage: bronzy green; combs; bright purplish-crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Glasgow Prize (President Thiers.) The best of all: forms immense, closely corrugated combs, rich glowing crimson in color. Height 1 ft., pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. Finest colors. Pkt. 5c.

Japan. An entirely distinct sort. Grows about 2 feet high and is covered with finely cut brilliant combs. Pkt. 5c.

PLUMED OR FEATHERED SORTS

Thompson's Magnificent. A beautiful strain bearing feathery plumes of large size and great beauty. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

Plumosa Improved. Splendid mixed Pkt., 5c.



CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA. Dusty Miller. Used for edgings, rockeries, hanging baskets, etc.: foliage; silvery gray in color, very fine: Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA

The varieties listed below are all hardy annuals and will succeed in almost any location. Sow the seed early, in the location where the plants are wanted for bloom.



Cyanus. (Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Kaiser Blumen.) Grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high: flowers; white, rose and various shades of blue.

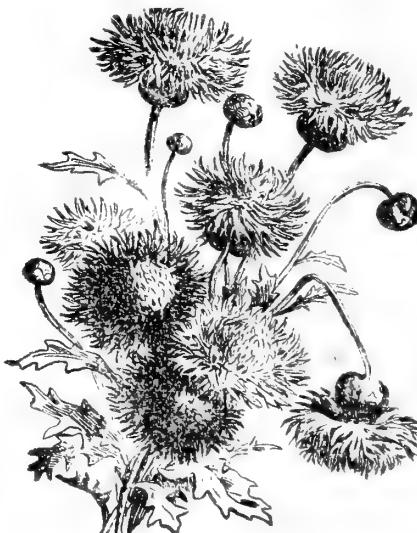
Single Mixed. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Semi-Double Mixed. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Moschata (Sweet Sultan.) Flowers; blue, white and purple: grows about 18 inches high; fine for cutting. Mixed Colors. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Odorata. (Large Flowering Sweet Sultan.) Height; 2 feet: flowers; 2 to 4 inches across, light blue, yellow, rose and pure white: stems; very long and stiff. They will keep in good condition for a week after being cut.

Mixed Colors. Oz., 80c.; pkt., 5c.



Imperialis. The new Giant Sweet Sultans, finest of all for cut flowers. The plants are vigorous, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, covered with long stemmed, fragrant flowers, and blooming from summer till autumn. Colors, various from pure white, through tints and shades of pink, lilac, crimson and violet to purple. Pkt. 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

For Japanese Chrysanthemum, see Greenhouse Seeds.

The varieties listed below are hardy annuals blooming profusely from mid-summer till frost; can be sown early and transplanted, or out of doors where plants are to remain and then thinned out. Plants should stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Pinch back when young to make them bushy.

Carinatum. Single Mixed. Beautiful sorts with rings and eyes of color in purple, yellow and white. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Coronarium. Double Mixed. All shades of yellow and white: fine. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Indicum. Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemum. The beautiful fall blooming "button" sort. If plants are wanted for indoor blooming they should be kept pinched back. Pot in August after which the buds may be allowed to form. Pkt., 5c.

CINERARIA. See Greenhouse Seeds.

CHINESE PINK. See Dianthus.

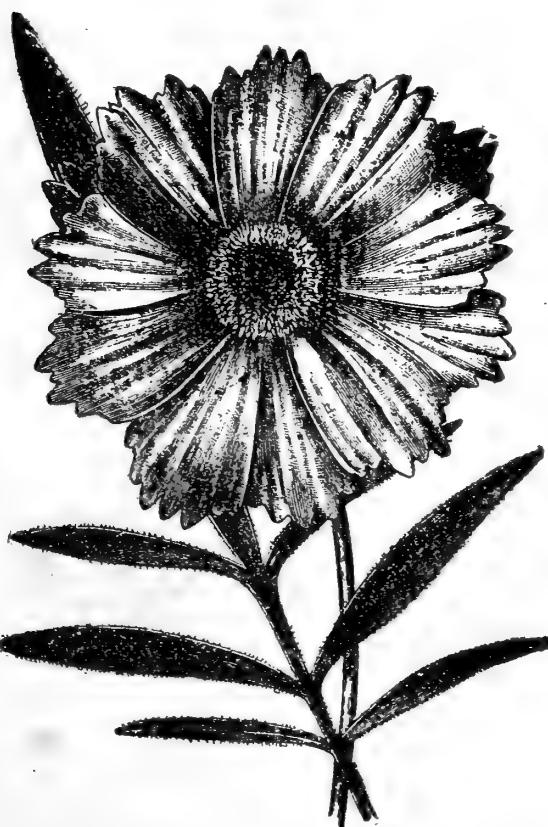
COLEUS. See Greenhouse Seeds.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS. See Ipomoea.

CYCLAMEN. See Greenhouse Seeds.

CYPRESS VINE. See Ipomoea.



COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA

One of the best of our hardy perennials: begins flowering early in the summer and gives a profusion of bright golden yellow blooms, borne on long stems. Plants grow about 2 feet high; prefer a cool, rather moist soil. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

A beautiful tender perennial climber of very rapid growth, often reaching 20 to 30 feet in a season; foliage, large; flowers, bell shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and 2 inches long. Plant the seeds on edge in barely moist earth, covering lightly and do not water until the plants come up, unless the soil is very dry.

Blue, White or Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

COSMOS

Beautiful hardy annuals, blooming from September till freezing weather. Plants are from 3 to 5 feet high and are liberal with their flowers, often yielding hundreds on a single plant; the flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across; colors, from white to various shades of purplish-crimson; fine for cutting.

Dawn. A beautiful variety. Flowers delicate silvery pink. Blooms earlier than any others. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Early Flowering Mixed. Same as above, but begins flowering a month earlier. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Striped. A distinct and beautiful new class, having large flowers of various colors with white centers and petals deeply striped with white. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Mixed. A big improvement; the flowers are larger and the petals broader, overlapping each other, forming a perfectly round flower. Oz., 80c.; pkt., 10c.

Finest Mixed. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA

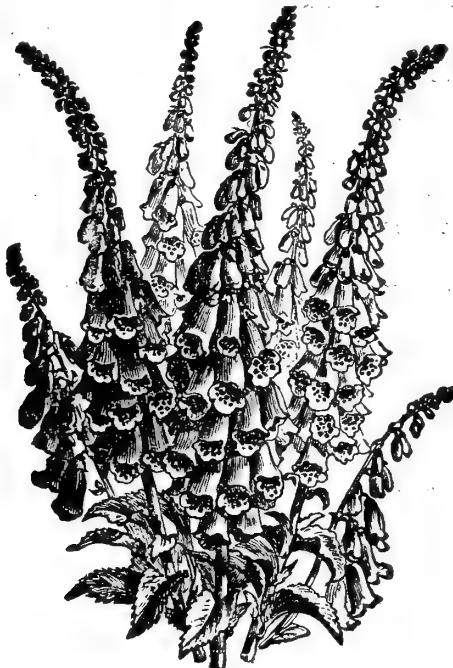
Since this grand flower has become so popular there have been many calls for the seed and to supply this demand I have arranged with one of the best growers in Europe for my supply. It must be borne in mind, however, that all of our modern dahlias are hybrids and cross hybrids to such an extent that planting the seed is like buying a grab bag at a church fair—you never know what you are going to get. There is a fascination though, for most people, in this very element of uncertainty and there are always enough good ones secured to compensate the planter for his trouble. My seed is saved only from the best sorts, but the planter who gets 10 per cent. of full double flowers will be fortunate, as it is the nature of seedling Dahlias to revert to the old original type, which was single.

Double Mixed. Fine quality. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed. Large flowered, selected strain. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed Cactus. Selected large flowering hybrids. Pkt., 10c.

DAISY. See Bellis and Brachycome.



DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

An old time favorite hardy perennial, which is again coming into popularity. The stately flower spikes make them valuable in the border or among shrubbery or as a background for lower growing plants. Give a rich, moist soil and, if possible, a partially shaded location. Sow the seed in early spring or in July and transplant to permanent location. When center spike fades cut it off and side shoots will bloom. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

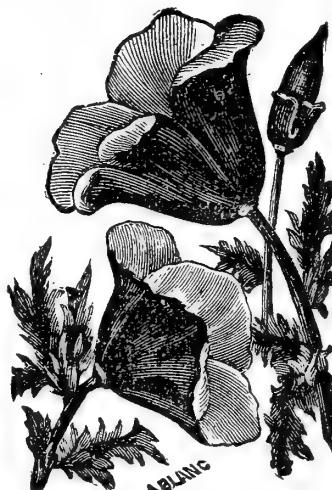
Gloxiniaeflora. So called from the beautiful gloxinia-like markings in the throats of the flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Ivery's Spotted. Large flowers beautifully marked, in a variety of colors. Pkt., 5c.

Purpurea. Mixed. The old original sort. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

Selected Mixed. Combines the finest of the different varieties. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (CALIFORNIA POPPY)



The State Flower of California, where it grows wild. The plants are about 1 foot high with finely cut grayish-green foliage, and when grown in masses the beautiful golden flowers make a dazzling display. Annual—sow the seed early in spring where plants are to remain.

Single Mixed. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

CARNATION

(*Dianthus Caryophyllus*)

Sow the seed under glass and transplant or sow in open ground in early spring. The second summer they will flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy, but old ones are liable to winter kill; it is a good plan to sow every spring and keep a crop of young plants coming on each year. Perennial, 12 to 18 inches.

BORDER CARNATIONS:

Finest Double Mixed. From extra choice flowers. 5c. pkt.

Early Flowering Dwarf Vienna. Extra fine mixed colors. 5c. pkt.

PERPETUAL OR TREE CARNATIONS. Continuous blooming, branching sorts with large, finely formed and beautifully colored flowers. They can be potted for house culture and will bloom all winter.

Giant Earliest French (Chabaud). Blooms within 6 months from sowing of seed; very hardy and free blooming, with a large percentage of double flowers. 10c. pkt.

Margaret Early Flowering. One month earlier than the French. Profuse bloomers; showing beautiful shades of color in red, white, pink, striped, etc. 5c. pkt.



Giant Margaret Carnation

Giant Flowering Margaret or Malmaison. An extra large flowering strain, same earliness as the Early Flowering. 80 per cent. of the flowers come double. 10c. pkt.

DIANTHUS

The members of this family are decidedly numerous, so much so that it is useless to list them all, as it would cause no end of confusion, so I give here the best sorts and have endeavored to indicate the differences between the varieties and classes.

DIANTHUS [BARBATUS]

(Sweet William.) The good old-fashioned "Bunch Pinks" of our grandmothers, but wonderfully improved under modern methods of plant breeding, which have increased the size and the range of colors and shades. They are perfectly hardy perennials, but it is a good plan to sow fresh seed every year as the old plants soon lose



their vitality and produce smaller flowers. Sow very early in spring and transplant to their permanent location. May also be sown where wanted and thinned out. If sown very early and transplanted they will bloom the first season. Another method is to sow in July or August, when they will bloom early the following summer.

Single. Finest mixed. 30c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Double. Finest mixed. 50c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Auricula Flowered. Single mixed. 30c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Auricula Flowered and Margined (Hunt's Perfection). Single, very fine. 40c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Auricula Flowered. Double mixed. \$1 oz.; 10c. pkt.

Holborn Glory (new). Extra large single flowers of beautiful shades. 75c. oz.; 10c. pkt.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGI

(Japan Pink.) A beautiful strain, unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed; fine shades of pink, rose, purple, maroon and white; petals all finely fringed. Culture, same as for Chinese Pinks.

Mourning Cloak. Double, very striking and rich; petals almost black, edged with white. Pkt., 5c.

Eastern Queen. Single beautiful rose colored flowers, 2 to 3 inches across; irregularly marked with delicate striping and staining. Pkt., 5c.

The Bride. Single, pure white, with purple center; very fine. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors. Extra fine. Oz., 80c.; pkt., 5c.



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS

(Chinese or Indian Pink.) Hardy biennials, 12 to 15 inches high, blooming the first season. Sow under glass or in an open sheltered bed, early in the spring; transplant when four or five inches high, setting 12 inches apart. Keep flowers picked and cover with litter in the winter and you will get a good crop the second season.

Selected Tall Double Mixed. 12 in. Extra fine. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

Selected Dwarf Double Mixed. 9 in. Extra fine. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.



DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS. Commonly known as May or June Pinks and Grass Pinks; fine, fragrant, hardy perennials; are relatives of the Carnation, but harder and have smaller flowers.

Single Mixed. 40c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Double and Semi-Double Mixed. \$1 oz.; 5c. pkt.

Cyclops. Beautiful, rose colored with deep crimson eye; sweet, clove-like perfume. 5c. pkt.

Scoticus (Double Scotch Pink). New strain with richly colored flowers; fine for florists. 15c. pkt.

Semperflorens (Perpetual Pink). Continuous bloomers, with a great range of colors: flowers double, semi-double and single; very spicy. 5c. pkt.

DEVIL IN A BUSH. See Nigella.

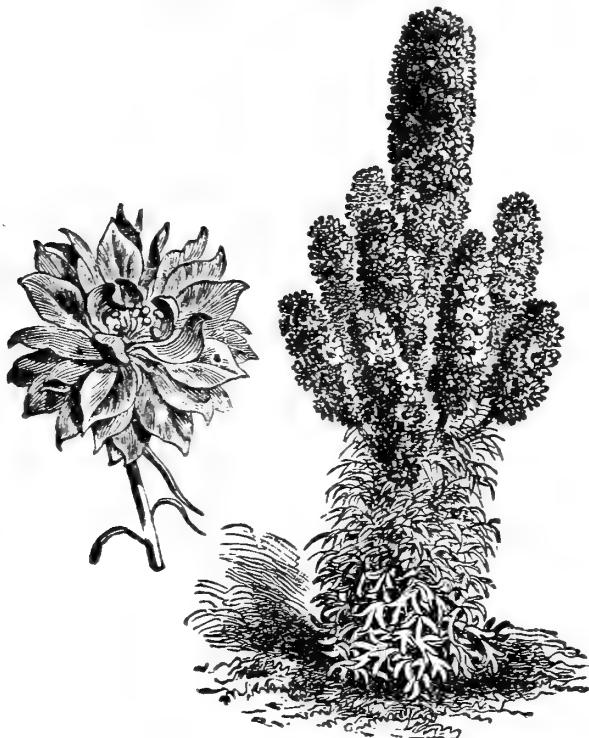
(DOLICHOS LABLAB)
(Hyacinth Bean)

A familiar climber with purple and white flowers, followed by showy purple pods. Annual. 12 ft. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

DELPHINIUM
(Larkspur)

No other flowers give us such a variety of beautiful blue tints as these. The perennial sorts are very desirable for the hardy garden or for backgrounds, borders or isolated clumps. They never fail to attract admiration and are excellent for cutting. The annual varieties being lower growing are fine for borders, bedding purposes, etc. Sow the seed ear'y in the spring: the annual sorts will bloom in August and the perennials early the following summer; give them a cool soil and location.

ANNUAL VARIETIES



Dwarf Double Rocket. Mixed colors. 1 ft. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Tall Double Rocket. Mixed colors. 2 ft. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Chinense. Very fine, 2½ feet, branches freely, blue, pink and white, mixed; blossoms first season. 40c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Formosum. Deep brilliant blue, white eye. 3 ft. \$1.50 oz.; 10c. pkt.

Formosum coelestinum (true). Beautiful, clear sky-blue. \$2.50 oz.; 15c. pkt.

Nudicaule. Dwarf and compact. 1 ft. high. A brilliant and showy sort; flowers, bright scarlet. Include a packet of this variety with your order. 25c. pkt.

Zalil. Beautiful long spikes of yellow flowers. 2 feet. 10c. pkt.



Giant Hybrid Delphinium

Giant Hybrids. Grow from 3 to 6 feet high; flowers all shades of blue, the finest assortment to be had. \$1.00 oz.; 10c. pkt.

FEVERfew. See Matricaria.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See Mirabilis.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

GOURLDS

Rapid annual climbers, valuable for covering arbors, old fences, stumps and unsightly buildings. The fruit of all varieties marked * can be dried and used as ornaments or utensils. Price, 5c per pkt., or one packet of each of the 18 varieties for 75c.

***Apple Shaped.** Green, striped white.

Balsam Apple. Glossy foliage, orange fruit.

Balsam Pear. Yellowish fruit.

***Bottle Shaped.**

Coccinea Indica. Glossy foliage, scarlet fruit.

***Dipper.**

***Dish.**

Dish Cloth.

***Egg Shaped.**

***Hercules Club.**

***Mock Orange.**

***Pear Shaped.** Green, striped white.

***Powder Horn.**

***Serpent Gourd.**

Snake Cucumber.

Sweet Scented Cucumber.

***Wax Gourd.**

Wild Cucumber.

All Sorts Mixed. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTINGS

"Everlastings" are that class of flowers which contain so little moisture that they dry without wilting or shrinking. For this reason they are gathered and dried for use in winter decorations. The flowers should be picked as soon as they begin to expand, tied in small bunches, and hung up in a shady place to dry, after which they will keep for years.

NOTE. Gypsophila, though not an Everlasting, dries readily and is valuable to use with Everlastings, as it gives them a "lighter" and more airy appearance.



Acroclinium. Pink and white Daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth.) Flowers shaped like heads of clover; pink, white, rose, purple and striped. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum. Flowers, double, in a large variety of colors, very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Rhodanthe. One of the prettiest and most graceful of everlastings. Colors, red, rose and white. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Xeranthemum. Very free blooming, fine double flowers in purple, blue and white. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA

Hardy perennial, growing about 2 feet high, with large, brilliant flowers in crimson, scarlet, orange and yellow; fine for growing in masses or among shrubbery; excellent for cutting. Oz., 50c
pkt. 5c.

GERANIUM. See Pelargonium in Greenhouse Seeds.

GLOBE AMARANTH. See Everlastings.

GLOXINIA. See Greenhouse Seeds.

GREVILLEA. See Greenhouse Seeds.

GYPSOPHILA

Graceful, finely branched, free blooming plants, especially valuable for bouquets, as a few sprays mingled with large, heavy flowers contrast the solid appearance and give a lighter and more delicate effect. Will grow in any garden soil and are easily cultivated.

Elegans. Hardy annual: 8-12 inches: flowers; white. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Muralis. Hardy annual, growing from 8 to 10 inches high; flowers, delicate pink. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) Hardy perennial, 2 feet high, with white flowers. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

The Sunflower is again coming into prominence as a decorative plant. It is stately and striking when properly placed, but a little common sense must be used in selecting the location, for if not in entire harmony with its surroundings, it will cause the worst kind of a jangle in a color scheme.

Californicus. The California Sunflower; grows from 3 to 5 ft. high, with full double golden yellow flowers. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Globosus fistulosus. (Double Globe Flowered) A beautiful variety: flowers; rich deep yellow, very thick through and bending backward at the edge, giving them a globe shaped appearance. 4 to 6 feet high. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Globosus multiflorus. Has single stalk and from the axils of the leaves short branches with a fine double flower at the end of each. 4 to 5 feet high. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Cucumerifolius. (Miniature or Cut and Come Again.) A popular sort both for display purposes and for cutting. They grow from 4 to 6 feet high and branch freely, forming bushes which bear, on long, graceful stems, a profusion of single flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, beginning to bloom within a few weeks from seed and continuing till frost. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Every woman loves this charming plant, more for its delightful fragrance possibly than anything else, although its flowers are beautiful, and a well grown specimen presents a fine appearance. They are excellent for either outdoor or house culture and are as easily grown as Verbenas. Sow the seed early in the spring and transplant to out-of-doors when the weather is settled. For winter blooming keep cut back during summer, pot and move indoors in September. Tender perennial.

Queen Marguerite. Flowers are very large, rich deep blue with a delightful spicy perfume. Pkt., 5c.

White Lady. Pure white, very large and fragrant. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowering. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HELIOPSIS PITCHERIANA

A beautiful, free-flowering, hardy perennial, growing about 3 feet high and bearing all summer an abundance of yellow flowers. It resembles a single Sunflower so closely that it is hard to tell the difference between them. In my opinion it is the best yellow flowered perennial of its class for either display purposes or for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

In recent years the interest in this stately flower has revived and it is being given more attention each year, bringing improvements in size, form, vigor and color till we would hardly recognize the flower of our grandmothers in the glorious creations of to-day. Although it seems like a waste of time, I will say for the benefit of the few uninformed (if there be any) that it is a hardy biennial, growing from 5 to 8 feet high. Seed may be sown either under glass or out of doors early in the spring and during July and August and the seedlings transplanted to their permanent home; after they have become established give plenty of water and liberal applications of well rotted manure. If blight appears pick off the leaves and burn them.



Chater's Superb Hollyhock

Chater's Superb Double Mixed. A mixture of over twenty prize winning varieties. \$2.50 oz.; 10c. pkt.

Finest Double German Mixed. \$1 oz.; 5c. pkt.

Allegheny Fringed. A fine semi-double strain having large silky flowers. Early and continuous bloomers. Mixed colors. Oz., \$1.25; pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

JAPANESE HOP

A fine annual climber for walls, trellises, arbors, etc. The foliage resembles that of the common hop, but is heavier and beautifully variegated, green and white. Height, 15 to 20 feet. Pkt., 5c.

IMPATIENS. See Greenhouse Seeds.

IMPOMOEA

This family of climbers covers a large number of plants, which are known under other and more common names. They are all annuals and a few are greenhouse varieties, but all listed below are hardy and will succeed out-of-doors.



Alba grandiflora (Moonflower). Also listed by some seedmen as *Mexicana*. This is the true Moonflower, and others listed as pink and blue varieties are not true Moonflowers at all, although very closely related. The genuine article has a white flower always; height, 15 ft. Oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Imperialis (Imperial Japanese or Japanese Giant Morning Glory.) The most beautiful of the Ipomoea family. Vines are very vigorous, often reaching 30 and 40 feet; foliage varies in size and shape and coloring some leaves are green, others variegated with white and yellow. The greatest charm is in the flowers, which are two or three times as large as the ordinary Morning Glory and include nearly every color on the list, from pure white, through pinks, reds, roses, blues and purples, to almost black, in both solid colors and mixtures, varying so much that two plants seldom come alike.

Finest Mixed Fringed. Oz., 50c.; pkt. 5c.

Purpurea (Convolvulus Major.) (Morning Glory.) No description necessary.

Finest Mixed Colors. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Quamoclit (Cypress Vine.) A graceful climber with fine, dark green feathery foliage and small scarlet and white, star-shaped flowers. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

LYCHNIS

A fine hardy perennial, growing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high and bearing flowers in close heads at the top of the stalk. They are especially fine for mingling with shrubbery. Sow very early indoors and transplant to get bloom the first season.

Chalcedonica. Brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

Chalcedonica alba. White. Pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA SCOPARIA

(Kochia Tricophylla)

(Also known as Standing Cypress, Mock Cypress and Belvedere.) A beautiful annual of easy culture; grows from 2 to 3 feet high with many small branches, which grow upright, close to the main stem, resembling a small evergreen. The leaves are light green, long and narrow. Flowers insignificant. In September, the entire plant changes color, becoming a solid mass of crimson. Sow the seed early and transplant, or in the open ground about the first of May. The plants should stand from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.**LATHYRUS.** See Sweet and Perennial Peas**MATRICARIA**

(Feverfew)

Too well known to need detailed description. Hardy annual, growing 2 feet high with double white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE

This quick-growing annual should be planted by everybody. It is easy to cultivate and sure blooming, but best of all is its delightful old fashioned fragrance. Seed may be sown at any-



time after the frost is out of the ground and successive sowings may be made in cool locations for later blooming. For winter blooming sow in pots and keep pots in a cool room till buds show, then bring into a temperature not above fifty degrees at night.

Odorata grandiflora. Large flowering, fragrant. 15c. oz.; 10c. 1-2 oz.; 5c. pkt.

Machet. A fine variety for pots: plant; 9 inches high and vigorous: spikes; thick, reddish. 60c. oz.; 5c. pkt.

Defiance. Excellent for either indoors or out; grows 18 inches high with long full spikes, the middle spike being much the longest. A fine sort for florists. \$1.50 oz.; 5c. pkt.

Ruby. A new and very beautiful sort. It appears to be a selection from Machet, having the same habit of growth, but the flower spikes are a beautiful coppery-red. \$1.50 oz.; 5c. pkt.

Goliath. The largest and best of all for either outdoor or house culture. Grows about 1 ft. high, with a very stiff stalk and vigorous foliage. The spikes are very large and dense, reddish colored and unusually fragrant. It is a hy seeder. \$3 oz.; 10c. pkt.

LOBELIA

A handsome class of low growing, free blooming plants, especially adapted to edgings, borders, rockeries, window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. They grow quickly from seed and begin blooming early. Sow indoors and transplant, or sow out-of-doors and thin out to 6 inches. All are annuals, except *Cardinalis*, which is a hardy perennial.

Erinus (Gracilis). Clear blue, trailing habit, fine for baskets. Pkt., 5c.

Crystal Palace. Rich, dark blue, best for edging and carpet bedding. 6 inches. Pkt., 5c.

White Lady. A beautiful new sort; large white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Cardinalis or Cardinal Flower. (Perennial;) rich cardinal red, long spikes, very fine. Pkt., 15c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See Nigella.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING. See Amarantus.

MARIGOLD

No garden is complete without these old-time flower. They are valuable, not only for cutting, but for massing against backgrounds of shrubbery, etc. The African sorts grow the tallest and are all self-colored, while the French are dwarfer, and variously striped, and edged in shades of yellow, orange and brown. They may be sown indoor, s and transplanted, or out-of-doors where they are to remain.

African, Eldorado. A beautiful sort, growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with immense double flowers in various shades of yellow. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

African, Tall Double Mixed. 3 to 4 ft. high. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

African, Dwarf Double Mixed. 18 in. to 2 feet high. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.



French, Little Brownie or Legion of Honor. A beautiful little single flowered variety, growing about 6 inches high: flowers; golden-yellow, blotched with maroon. Begins flowering in June. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

French, Tall Double Mixed. 18 inches. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

French, Dwarf Double Mixed. 6 to 12 inches. Oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

MIMOSA

(Sensitive Plant.)

Tender annual from South America, cultivated chiefly as a curiosity, as it will fold its leaves and droop when touched; easily grown. Pkt., 5c.

MIMULUS

Beautiful tender perennials. If sown early and transplanted they will bloom the first season and can be used out-of-doors, but should be given a sheltered location as they are easily broken by the wind. They are better for indoor culture, where they have an opportunity to reach their full size and perfection.

Moschatus (Musk Plant.) Very useful as a pot plant or for hanging baskets. Foliage is light green and velvety with a strong musky odor: flowers; bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower) So called from its fancied resemblance to the face of a monkey. The flowers are large, yellow, beautifully spotted with brown. Pkt., 5c.

Queen's Prize. A giant flowering strain of *tigrinus*, most beautifully marked. They are considered by many to be superior to the gorgeous Calceolarias. Pkt., 10c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA

(Marvel of Peru, Four O'clock.)

An old-fashioned flower, but still good. Plants grow about 2 feet high with bright green foliage and bearing a profusion of fragrant flowers in red, yellow and white. Sow seed early where plants are to remain: plants should stand two feet apart. Roots can be taken up in the fall and stored the same as Dahlias.

Finest Mixed. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Striped Leaved Mixed. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER. See Ipomoea.

MOURNING BRIDE. See Scabiosa.

MUSK. See Mimulus.

MYOSOTIS

(Forget-Me-Not)

Beautiful hardy perennials about 6 inches high, thriving best in cool, moist locations. They are especially fine for borders or other places where a low growing plant is desired. Nearly all varieties bloom the first season and when once established will self-seed. Sow indoors and transplant, or out of doors when weather is settled.

Alpestris. A graceful trailing variety with bright blue flowers. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

Victoria. Bushy and symmetrical. Flowers; bright sky blue, borne in large clusters. Pkt. 10c

Perfection. A very robust sort, growing about 9 inches high: flowers; deep blue and have twice as many petals as other varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Palustris. The true marsh Forget-me-not: blooms the second year from seed. Flowers; clear blue with a yellow eye. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUM

Few flowers are as universally grown as Nasturtiums and few give such a profusion of bloom with so little care. They thrive in almost any fairly good garden soil, blooming well even in hot, dry weather. Their colors are rich and varied, embracing all shades of yellow and scarlet and brown, many being beautifully splashed and spotted. The climbing varieties are best for trellises, baskets, etc., while for beds and borders the Tom Thumb sorts give the best satisfaction.

Except where otherwise noted the prices on Nasturtiums are as follows: Lb., \$1; 1-2 lb., 60c.; 1-4 lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

Atropurpureum. Dark crimson.

Coccineum. Scarlet.

Dunnett's Orange. Orange.

Edward Otto. Silky bronze.

Heinemanni. Chocolate.

Hemisphaericum. Rich orange.

King Theodore. Rich, dark blood-red, almost black, dark foliage.

Leteum. Yellow.

Pearl (Moonlight.) White, tinged with yellow.

Prince Henry. Light yellow, variegated with scarlet.

Regelianum. Rich purple crimson.

Scheuerianum Coccineum. Straw yellow, striped with scarlet.

Schulzi. Rich, deep scarlet, dark foliage.

Vesuvius. Beautiful salmon-rose, dark leaved.

Von Moltke. Bluish-rose.

First Quality Mixed. Made up from named sorts. Lb., 80c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Lobbianum. A climbing species, resembling the Majus, but foliage and flowers are a trifle smaller and the flowers more brilliantly colored.

Finest Mixed Colors. Lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Dark Leaved Hybrids of Madame Gauthier. A beautiful French strain, remarkable for its wide range of colors and great variety of markings. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

Aurora. Salmon-rose.

Bronze. Coppery-bronze, fine.

Chamaeleon (new) Mottled; crimson, bronze and yellow. Lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Coccineum. Beautiful scarlet.

Coeruleo-roseum. Bluish-Rose.

Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow with maroon spots

Empress of India. Rich deep crimson, dark leaves. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

King of Tom Thumbs. Brilliant scarlet, dark leaves. Lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

King Theodore. Rich deep crimson, almost black. Lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Lady-Bird. Yellow, spotted, with red. Lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Prince Henry. Yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Queen of Tom Thumbs (new.) A beautiful and striking novelty; leaves, bright green, marbled with white; flowers, rich, purplish crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Regelianum. Beautiful, rich purplish crimson.

Spotted. Yellow, with crimson spots.

Vesuvius (new.) Deep salmon-orange; very fine. Lb., \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

First Quality Mixed. Made up from named sorts. Lb., \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

PANSY

No flower is more popular. It blooms freely until late in the fall after all other flowers are gone, withstands severe winters and is one of the first to greet us in the spring. For summer flowering sow indoors and transplant; for autumn blooming sow out-of-doors in a cool place during May or June, and sow again in August for spring blossoms. They prefer a rather cool, moist soil with plenty of richness. Young plants give the largest and finest flowers.

Young's Prize Mixture. In this mixture I claim to have the finest Pansies produced in either this country or abroad. Each year I add the best of the newest introductions and discard others which are becoming common, keeping the whole mixture blended harmoniously so that no one variety overbalances the other. In this way I enable my friends to secure the best to be had at a moderate price instead of being obliged to buy, at considerable expense, separate packets of novelties.

I take great pains with this mixture and hope that all my friends who have not done so, will give it a trial for I feel sure that the results will be highly satisfactory. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.50; pkt., 25c.

Bugnot's Superb Blotched. Very handsome and rare colors, many of the flowers have the two upper petals marked with fine lines. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Cassier. The largest of the blotched pansies; plants, compact, flowers, finely formed and of good substance. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Orchid Flowered. A beautiful new large flowered strain, including all of the soft and delicate tints and shades in pink, lavender, delicate blue, yellow, etc. They are unsurpassed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Masterpiece. A fine selection from the best of the giant blotched pansies, nearly all of them being ruffled and having a ruffled or curled edge. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Parisian Large Stained. A beautiful mixture of the best of the Giant Pansies, nearly all of them being eight colors and blotched. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Giant Mixed. Vigorous, compact; grows with a splendid range of colors, and the largest flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Striped and Mottled. A mixture containing nothing but striped, variegated and mottled sorts in all colors; very fine. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.; pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed. Contains all of the standard named varieties in mixture. Oz., 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

GIANT NAMED VARIETIES

All at 5 Cents Per Packet.

Adonis. Light blue, beautiful.

Bridesmaid (new.) Shining rosy white, blotched and veined with carmine.

Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with violet-purple eye.

Fire King (True.) Upper petals, bright, reddish-brown; lower petals, golden yellow, blotched with magenta.

Freya. Dark purple with pure white margin, beautiful.

Golden Queen. Pure Yellow.

King of the Blacks. Almost jet black, very fine.

Lord Beaconsfield. Pure violet, shading to white in the upper petals.

Snowflake. Pure white, extra fine.

White with Purple Eye.

Yellow with Black Eye.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-Mist. Devil in a Bush)

A very pretty hardy annual with finely cut foliage and attractive flowers in various shades of blue and white, 1 ft. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA

(Rock Rose)

Nothing prettier for beds, edgings, rock work, etc. Flourishes in the hottest weather, does best on a hot, sandy soil; should be sown late. Hardy annual, 6 inches high.

Single Finest Mixed. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Double Finest Mixed. Oz., \$5; pkt., 10c.

NICOTIANA

Tender annual; a member of the tobacco family; cultivated principally as decorative plants and also for their fragrance.

Affinis. The best of the white sorts; grows about 3 feet high and bears an abundance of flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Sanderae. (Novelty of 1905.) A brilliantly colored and very free blooming variety, growing about 2 feet high. The originators describe the color as carmine-red; I should call it magenta. It is a very showy plant and a good one where a display of color is wanted, but be very careful as to what colors are near it or there will be war. Pkt., 5c.

Sanderae hybrida. The hardy annuals of the century. They thrive in almost any soil or situation, either in pots, boxes or open ground and if wanted for the decoration of the cold greenhouse or conservatory, there is no difficulty in having a glow of colors, pink, mauve, heliotrope, purple, crimson, rose and white, in huge masses, for cutting and all kinds of decoration during the spring months. As cut flowers they are charming by either daylight or artificial light, they also last well and open their blossoms freely in water. Oz., \$1; pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA

Few flowers give better satisfaction, as they are easy to grow and bloom continuously. For bedding and massing use the smaller flowered sorts, as they have more flowers; for single specimens or small groups, the large flowered strains. The best strains of Petunias are always high priced, because they have to be hand fertilized. The double sorts never come all doubles; a large percentage will be singles, nor do the seeds have a great amount of vitality. They must be sown carefully, and in transplanting never throw away the weak plants as in the great majority of cases these are the ones which will give the finest flowers.

Hybrida. Finest mixed, single small flowered, for bedding and massing purposes. Oz., \$1; pkt., 5c.

Grandiflora. Single large flowering; finest mixed, from show flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Superbissima. Magnificent flowers, often 5 inches across; various colors with yellow, tigred throats. Pkt., 15c.

Grandiflora fimbriata. Single large flowering fringed, finest mixed colors. Flowers, very large, beautifully fringed. Pkt., 15c.

Grandiflora flore pleno. Largest size, beautiful double flowers. Specially selected strain. Pkt., 25c.

Grandiflora fimbriata flore pleno. Large flowering double fringed. The finest of all. Seed from selected hand-fertilized specimen flowers. Mixed colors. About 35 per cent. will come double. Pkt., 50c.

Lady of the Lake. Pure white, full double and finely fringed. Pkt., 50c.

California Giants. 10c.

POPPY

This old-time flower seems to be taking a fresh hold on flower lovers, due probably to the attention of hybridists, who have devoted considerable care and attention to it in recent years, improving old varieties and creating new ones. Poppies should be in every garden, for they possess a character of their own, strong growing, yet graceful; rich and bold in coloring, but delicate in texture. In colors, embracing all shades of red and white, and in a few instances we find black, violet and even yellow. The taller sorts are fine for massing against backgrounds of green, or even in the open, while the dwarf varieties, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. The seed of the annual varieties should be sown out of doors early in the spring. A sandy loam is the best.



ANNUAL VARIETIES

Double Carnation Flowered. Height 2½ to 3½ feet; flowers, very double-fringed. Mixed colors. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

Double Paeony Flowered. Similar to Carnation Flowered, except that flowers are not fringed, but the petals resemble those of a paeony. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

American Flag. White, bordered with scarlet, a beautiful double-fringed sort. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Mikado. Double fringed, white bordered with rose. A companion to American Flag. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Glaucum (Tulip Poppy.) Dwarf, single variety, brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

Pavonium (Peacock.) Glowing fiery scarlet with bands of purplish black, forming a ring near the base of the petals. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley. Dainty, gauzy flowers, having the appearance of crushed satin and ranging in colors from purest white through delicate shades of pink and rose to deep crimson. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5c.

Umbrosum. Beautiful glowing vermillion, with a black blotch at the base of each petal. Dwarf, branching habit. Oz., 30c.; pkt., 5c.



Single Annual Sorts. Mixed colors. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Oriente. Mixed Hybrids. Beautiful hybrids of the Large Perennial Oriental Poppy. Flowers, very large, often 6 inches or more in diameter, and varying in colors, including the rare cherry, salmon, rose, lilac and mauve shades. Pkt., 10c.

Bracteatum. Leaves and stems very hairy; flowers, bright red. Hardy perennial, 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy.) Charming little hardy perennials. The leaves are rather low growing and spreading; flowers, borne on slender stems, about 12 inches long and are exceedingly dainty. Colors, orange, yellow and white. Pkt., 5c.

Perennial Poppies. Mixed; a fine assortment. Pkt., 5c.

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

PRIMROSE. See *Greenhouse Seeds*.

RHODANTHE. See *Everlasting*.

PHLOX

Few flowers are easier to grow from seed and few give a more dazzling display of color with as slight a cost. They are particularly desirable for massing or ribbon work, where contrasting colors are wanted. More than this they are fine for cutting and do well when grown in pots. Will do well on almost any soil and should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground.



DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA.

Alba. Pure white.

Coccinea. Scarlet.

Chamois-rose. Rosy pink.

Kermesina Splendens. Vivid crimson.

Mixed Colors.

Any of the above, per oz., 75c.; pkt., 5c.

Drummondi nanacompacta. Dwarf growing sort, particularly fine for edgings or pot culture. Mixed colors. Oz., \$2; pkt., 5c.

Drummondi cuspidata (Star Phlox.) Very unique and attractive. Petals, beautifully fringed and toothed. Mixed colors. Oz., \$1; pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Painted Tongue)

A beautiful flower and one which should be cultivated more as it is easy to grow, blooms freely and is fine for cutting, lasting well in water. The plants grow from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, blooming from midsummer till frost. The flowers are gorgeous; in shape, somewhat like a Petunia; colored in many shades of red, rose, purple, violet, blue, yellow and white, marbled, penciled and veined with gold and other colors. Sow the seed indoors in March and transplant, or out-of-doors as soon as the ground is warm. Half hardy, annual.

Grandiflora. Mixed colors. Oz., \$1; pkt., 5c.

Giant Emperor. A magnificent new strain, growing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with very large and beautifully marked flowers. Mixed colors. Oz., \$2; pkt., 10c.

RICINUS



(Castor Oil Plant.)

Tall, coarse growing annuals, having a semi-tropical appearance. They are fine for growing in masses as backgrounds or as screens for some unsightly object.

Mixed Varieties. Oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

Zanzibarensis. The giant variety, growing from 8 to 12 feet high, with leaves from 2 to 2½ feet across. Oz., 20c.; pkt., 5c.

SALVIA

A standard bedding plant noted for its bright colors and profusion of bloom, continuing from July until frost. Sow the seed indoors in March, transplant to the open ground the latter part of May. Tender annuals.

Splendens. The old original bright scarlet sort. 3 ft. Oz., \$1.50; pkt., 5c.

Clara Bedman (Bonfire.) Erect, compact habit, producing long, dazzling scarlet spikes. 2½ feet. Oz., \$2; pkt., 5c.

Patens. Beautiful sky-blue, 2½ ft. Pkt., 20c

Coccinea lactea. Pure white, 2 ft. Pkt. 10c

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride)

An old favorite, which has been greatly improved in recent years. It is a hardy annual, growing from 12 to 18 inches high and producing its flowers on long, slender stems. Sow out-of-doors in May.

Large Flowered Tall Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowered Dwarf Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SENSITIVE PLANT. See Mimosa.

SMILAX. See Greenhouse Seeds.

SNAPDRAGON. See Antirrhinum.

STEVIA SERRATA

A tender annual, growing from 12 to 18 inches high, bearing an abundance of fine white, fragrant flowers. It is very desirable for cutting and for florist's use. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS

The annual Stocks have pretty nearly all the good qualities we look for in flowers; grow well, good foliage, beautiful and very fragrant flowers, and a long blooming season. They are fine for bedding, borders, edgings pot culture or for cut flowers. Sow the seed under glass in March, transplant the seedlings into pots or boxes or better still into an old hotbed and set out-of-doors in May. The plants grow from 12 to 18 inches high and should stand about 12 inches apart. For late flowers sow out-of-doors in May. Some of these plants may be lifted and potted in the fall for winter blooming indoors.

NOTE. All my seed is from selected pot grown plants.

Large Flowering Dwarf. Mixed colors. ¼ oz., 60c.; pkt., 50c.

Giant Perfection. 1½ to 2 feet, with long spikes, the best for out-of-door growing. ¼ oz., \$1; pkt., 10c.

Princess Alice. A pure white variety of the Dresden Perpetual Branching or Cut-and-Come-Again. Is a strong, robust grower, with large spikes of large, pure white, double flowers. ¼ oz., \$1; pkt., 10c.

Empress Elizabeth (New.) A beautiful large flowering dwarf variety of Brompton or Large Flowering Winter Stock. Color, clear shining carmine. Fine for growing in pots and for florist's use. ⅛ oz., \$1; pkt., 15c.

Giant White Nice. An early large flowering winter sort of robust rapid growth from 2 to 2½ feet high, flowering in about 14 weeks from seed. Flowers, very large, double, growing on spikes from 8 to 12 inches long. Color, pure white. ¼ oz., 75c.; pkt., 10c.

Beauty of Nice (New.) Belongs to the same class as the above. Color, a beautiful delicate flesh pink. This is a favorite sort with florists. ⅛ oz., \$1; pkt., 15c.

SUNFLOWER. See Helianthus.

TROPAEOLUM

(Canary Bird Vine)

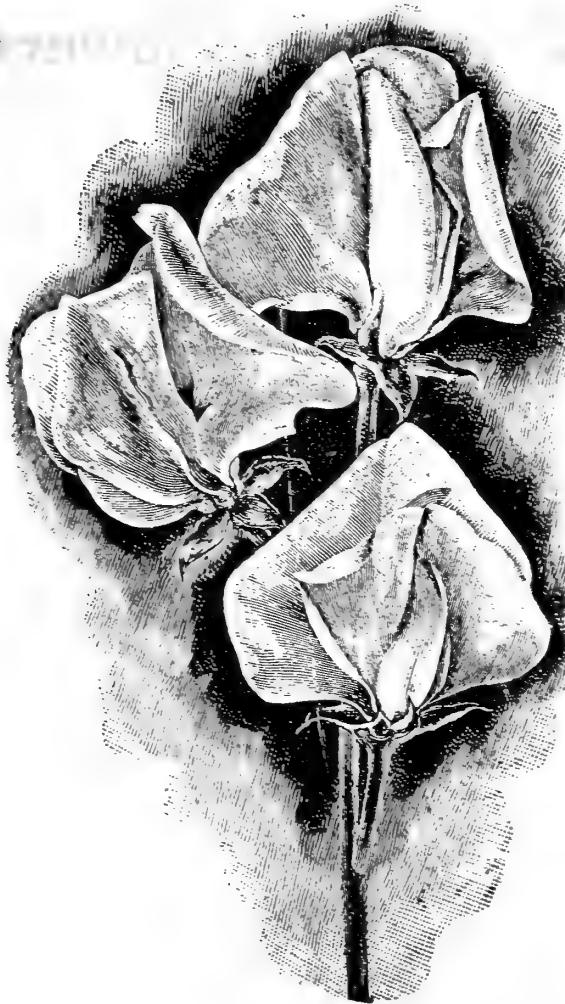
A handsome ornamental climber, having oddly shaped yellow flowers, resembling a bird in appearance. Pkt., 5c.

VINCA

(Madagascar Periwinkle.)

A hardy annual, much used for bedding purposes. Very ornamental and blooms freely from July till frost. Sow the seed indoors the latter part of March; when seedlings are large enough to handle transplant into other flats and put into hotbed or cold frames, setting into the open ground about June 1. Plants should stand about 1 foot apart.

Rose, White with Red Eye, Pure White, Mixed Colors. Each, per pkt., 5c.



SWEET PEAS

These charming flowers do well in almost any good garden soil, preferably a sunny, open place, where they can get plenty of water with good drainage. Sow just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, no matter if they freeze up afterwards as it will not hurt them. Keep the surface of the soil fine and mellow from the time it is dug up in the spring.

There are so many varieties of Sweet Peas in the market that I do not attempt to carry them all. I pick out the best of each color and class. My list is made up fresh every year, new ones added and others discarded, so I can insure my friends against worthless varieties. Prices on all the named varieties listed below, unless otherwise noted, are as follows: Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Apple Blossom. White, tinged and shaded with pink. Generally has 4 blossoms to a stem.

Black Knight. Very deep maroon, one of the darkest. Large size.

Blanche Ferry, Extra Early. Pink and white, about two weeks earlier than standard sorts.

Blushing Beauty. Light pink with a suggestion of mauve, very attractive.

Butterfly. White, tinged and shaded with lavender and mauve, and edged with dark blue.

Couquette. Primrose, blended and shaded with mauve and fawn.

Countess of Cadogan. Bright blue; the best of the blue sorts.

Dainty. Pure white edged with pink; very long stems, with four flowers to each.

Duchess of Sutherland. White, with a suggestion of pink.

Earliest of All. Rose and white. The "earliest of all," literally. Nearly two weeks earlier than Ex. Early Blanche Ferry.

Emi'y Henderson. Pure white, large size, with strong stems; good substance, free blooming. The best white sort.

Gorgeous. Scarlet orange and rose, a striking variety.

Helen Pierce (New). White ground, marbled and mottled with light blue, very large. Lb., \$1.50; oz., 20c.

Katherine Tracey. Beautiful soft pink.

King Edward VII. Brilliant scarlet; the best of the reds.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Beautiful soft lavender. Largest and best of the lavender sorts.

Lady Mary Currie. Bright crimson-orange; very brilliant and striking.

Lovely. Deep pink, shading to light pink at the edges. Very vigorous grower with four large flowers to a stem.

Mont Blanc. Very early; pure white; dwarf; used exclusively for forcing and greenhouse culture.

Phenomenal (New). White, tinged with rosy lavender deepening toward the edges. Standards, produced in pairs, full and wavy. Lb., \$1.50; oz., 20c.

Prima Donna. Pure pink, large flowered, nearly always four to a stem.

Prince of Wales. Rose crimson. The largest and finest variety of the color.

Queen Victoria. (Black Seeded.) Light primrose, clear and soft.

Royal Rose. Crimson pink, very large.

Sadie Burpee. (Black Seeded.) Pure white.

Salopian. Pure crimson scarlet; clear and bright; large size. The best of the class.

Shasta (New). Pure white flowers very large, wavy edged, 3 to 4 to a stem. Lb., \$1.50; oz., 20c.

Venus. Light pink, blended with buff; very fine.

Newport Mixture. Made up of the best named sorts, especially selected and blended to give the greatest range of fine colors together with freedom of bloom and quality of flowers. Lb., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed Sweet Peas. Lb., 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; oz., 5c.

Bush Sweet Peas. Finest mixed. Lb., \$1; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

PERENNIAL PEAS

(*Lathyrus latifolius*)

Fine mixed colors. Oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c

VERBENA HYBRIDA



An old reliable plant for either bedding or cutting. They begin flowering in July and continue till freezing weather. Sow under glass in March and transplant when three or four inches high. Set out-of-doors in May. Prefers a rich, moist location with plenty of sun.

Mammoth White, Pink, Purple or Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Defiance. Brilliant scarlet, fine for bedding, Pkt., 5c.

Coerulea. Blue shades. Pkt., 5c.

Mayflower. Delicate pink, fine. Pkt., 5c.

White Eyed. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Pure White. Pkt., 5c.

Good Mixture. Pkt., 5c.

VIOLETS

Sweet scented mixed sorts. Give a cool, moist, partially shaded location. Per pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS

(Youth and Old Age.)

An old favorite, free blooming hardy annual. As they are coarse and stiff-growing, I do not advise them for cut flowers, except when masses of color are desired, but they make excellent plants for beds and borders or for massing, where a brilliant display of color is desired. They are at their best during August. Sow the seed in the open ground early in the spring. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Curled and Crested. A fine strain with curled, twisted and crested petals in most fantastic forms. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowering. A mammoth class growing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high and yielding an abundance of very large flowers, often four inches in diameter. Mixed colors. Oz., 60c.; pkt., 5c.

Lilliput or Pompon. A small flowered branching strain, growing about 15 inches high; fine for borders, Pkt., 5c.

Tom Thumb or Miniature. Vary from 4 to 12 inches in height, spreading. A good sort for edgings and pot culture. Pkt., 5c.

Greenhouse Flowers

Although I use this heading the plants described below are not all strictly greenhouse varieties, but can be grown indoors anywhere, provided conditions of air, temperature, etc., are right. It must be borne in mind that these are all natives of tropical or semi-tropical countries, which means that they need similar conditions in order to thrive.

The soil should be a rich, compost, containing three parts of rotted sod and one part fine sand. Put into boxes or large pots, sow the seed thinly, sift a very little fine soil over them and water gently with a fine sprayer. Lay a piece of glass over the top and put the boxes where they will get light and warmth, but no sunlight; As soon as the plants come up, remove the glass and when they have made two leaves transplant into another box, set in a shady place for a few days and water sparingly. After they have "taken hold" move them again into the light.

ABUTILON

(FLOWERING MAPLE OR CHINESE BELL-FLOWER)



A beautiful greenhouse shrub. Sow any time before April in a temperature of about 60 degrees and they will bloom the first season. Finest mixed hybrids. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS

Ornamental relatives of the well-known vegetable.

Sprengerii. A very rapid grower, making masses of feathery foliage in a short time. Stems grow several feet long and are valuable for cut flower work. Fine for hanging baskets or large pots. 20c. pkt.

Plumosus Nanus (Lace Fern). Prized for its light, feathery, lace-like foliage; fine as a pot plant or for decorative purposes. 25c. pkt.

CALCEOLARIA

A beautiful ornamental plant, producing a mass of gorgeous pocket-like flowers early in the spring. They make fine decorative plants for greenhouse or window, growing about 20 inches high with striped, blotched and variegated flowers.

Giant Flowered. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

BEGONIA

Rex-Diadema. The finest of the ornamental leaved class. I have an especially fine strain. Pkt. 35c. (NOTE—See general list of Flower Seeds for other varieties of Begonias.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM

It is from seeds and cuttings of this class of Chrysanthemums that the mammoth show flowers of fall are obtained, but the amateur grower must remember that they are secured only by high and skillful cultivation and the single, large flower on a long stem is hardly attainable by any except the



Chrysanthemum Japonicum

professional florist. For ordinary culture a well-branched plant with from 15 to 20 fair sized flowers is better. This may be secured by pinching back a portion of the buds and branches, thus throwing the strength of the plant into a few.

Japonicum, Double; finest mixed, from choicest varieties. 15c. pkt.

CINERARIA

Very useful plants for decorative purposes, being compact, with vigorous foliage and a profusion of bloom. The flowers are large, often three inches across; beautifully eyed and ringed in shades of rosy lilac, purple, violet and white.

Sow the seed from May to September for a succession. Transplant from seed bed or pans to small pots and put into a frame facing north if possible. As the pots fill with roots shift into larger ones till they bud.

Hybrida grandiflora. I carry but one grade and that is the best and largest flowered to be had. 25c. pkt.

Maritima. (Dusty Miller.) 5c. pkt.

COLEUS

As a brilliant, showy bedding plant nothing equals the Coleus, and the ease with which they may be grown makes them doubly valuable. They also make fine ornamental plants for house culture. It is customary among florists to grow from cuttings, but new varieties can be obtained only from seed. Sow the seed early in March and transplant to flats or pots. Set out-of-doors in the latter part of May.

Finest Mixed. Exhibition strain, from one of the finest collections in Europe. 25c. pkt.

CYCLAMEN

Although the cyclamen is ordinarily produced from bulbs it is just about as easy to grow it from seed, which may be sown at any time.

Giant Persian. Mixed colors. 20c. pkt.

Persian Mixed. 10c. pkt.

GLOXINIA

Another bulbous plant, which is easy to raise. The flowers are beautiful and a plant in bloom lasts for a long time. Sow in March.

Superb Mixed. 20c. pkt.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

(Silk Oak)

A beautiful and graceful decorative plant with silky, fern-like foliage. 10c. pkt.

IMPATIENS

A charming, free blooming plant, known under a number of different names, such as Patience, Patient Lucy, Sultan's Balsam, etc. It is dear to the heart of the housewife, as it certainly is a "patient" plant, blooming bravely under the most trying conditions. The old form bore brilliant rose-crimson flowers, but the new hybrids vary in coloring from delicate pink to the deepest red and are very beautiful.

New Hybrids. 25c. per pkt.

PELARGONIUM

(Geranium)

Zonale. Fine mixed. 5c. pkt.

Zonale. Selected show strains. 10c. pkt.

Apple Scented. 10c. pkt.

PRIMULA SINENSIS

(Chinese Primrose)

One of the most important of winter blooming plants. My seed is from the best grower in Europe.

Fine Mixed. Not fringed. 5c. pkt.

Finest Mixed. Fringed. 10c. pkt.

Finest Mixed Fern Leaved Fringed. 15c. pkt

SMILAX

Common. 5c. pkt.

New Myrtle Leaved. Novelty of 1905. Branches more than the old form and is hardier. 25c. for pkt.

BEDDING PLANTS

NOTE. At the prices below I do not prepay carrying charges but have stated the amount of postage required for each item. I make no charge for packing.

Not less than 50 sold at the 100 rate. Special prices on large lots.

Ageratum Dwarf. White or blue					
Ageratum Tall. White or blue					
Alternanthera. Red or yellow					
Alyssum					
" Queen of the earliest, white					
" Queen of the market, mixed					
" Daybreak, shell pink					
" Purity, pure white					
" Giant Comet, mixed					
" Vick's Branching, white					
" pink					
" lavender					
" rose					
" crimson					
" purple					
" dark violet					
" mixed					
Caladium Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear) plants					
Canna. Standard varieties plants					
Centaurea (Dusty Miller)					
Coleus. Standard bedding sorts					
Daisies. Hardy English (<i>Bellis Perennis</i>)					
Paris (Marguerite)					
Forget-Me-Not					
Geraniums, Standard sorts. Single and double					
Heliotropes					
Lobelia Dwarf, blue or white					
Nicotiana Sanderae hybrida, beautiful					
Pansy. Young's Prize mixed					
Petunias. Finest double fringed purple, white or pink, from cuttings					
" Double, from seed					
" Finest Giant Flowered, single from seed					
Ricinus Zanzibarensis					
Salvia (Scarlet Sage)					
Stocks. Large Flowering Dwarf, 10 weeks					
Verbena. Mammoth white					
" scarlet					
" blue					
" mixed					
Vinca Variegata					
Zinnia. Giant Flowering mixed					

Date ready for Shipment	Per 100	Dozen	Each	Postage
April 15	\$ 4.00	\$.50	\$.05	2c. each
" "	4.00	"	"	
" "	7.50	1.00	.10	5c. dozen
" "	4.00	.50	.05	"
May 1	2.00	.25	"	"
" "	"	"	"	"
May 1	2.00	.25	"	"
" "	"	"	"	"
May 1	2.00	.25	"	"
" "	"	"	"	"
April 15	10.00	1.50	.15	10c. ea.
" "	"	"	.15	3c. ea.
April 15	4.00	.50	.05	10c. doz.
" "	"	"	.05	20c. doz.
April 1	"	"	.05	5c. doz.
" "	8.00	1.00	.10	5c. ea.
" "	4.00	.50	.05	5c. doz.
April 15	8.00	1.00	.10	5c. ea.
May 15	"	"	.10	5c. ea.
April 15	4.00	.50	.05	5c. doz.
May 1	6.00	1.00	.10	10c. doz.
April 15	2.50	.35	.05	10c. doz.
May 1	10.00	1.50	.15	3c. ea.
" "	6.00	1.00	.10	3c. ea.
May 15	10.00	1.50	.15	5c. ea.
" "	6.00	1.00	.10	3c. ea.
April 15	4.00	.50	.05	10c. doz.
Verbenas. Mammoth white				
" scarlet				
" blue				
" mixed				
Vinca Variegata				
Zinnia. Giant Flowering mixed				

TENDER PLANTS

NOTE. At the prices below I do not prepay charges but state the amount of postage required for each. I make no charge for packing.



Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple)

Souvenir de Bonn. A clean vigorous growing house plant, easy to care for and blooming continuously. The leaves are large, deep green in color and edged with a broad white margin. Flowers, a beautiful shade of bronzed red. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1 per dozen. Postage, 5c each.

ASPARAGUS

Plumosus nanus or Lace Fern. A graceful dark green feathery foliage plant, the leaves being so finely divided as to resemble lace. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1 per dozen. Postage 5c each.

Sprengeri. A very rapid grower, especially fine for hanging baskets or large pots. It is a very satisfactory house plant as it is not susceptible to sudden changes in temperature. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1 per dozen. Postage, 5c each.

AZALEA INDICA

A beautiful decorative plant in great demand at Easter time. I can furnish these in bud at any time previous to Easter, or in full flower at that time.

Prices on all varieties \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

Simon Mardner. Deep rose.

Niobe. Pure white.

Mme. Van der Cruyssen. Bright rose.

Vervaeniana. Red and white.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

Also known as Norfolk Island Pine, Christmas Tree Palm and Star Palm. The foliage is deep green; branches; in tiers or whorls, one above the other at regular intervals. Height, 12 to 15 inches; each, \$1; postage 10c. Larger sizes, 18 to 24 inches; each, \$2; postage 25c.

BEGONIA

(Rex-Diadema)

The finest of the ornamental leaved class. I have an especially fine strain. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., postage 5c. Large sizes 25c.; 50c.

CARNATIONS

Everybody is fond of Carnations. They are easy to grow, are free from insect enemies and their beautiful flowers and spicy refreshing fragrance are appreciated by all. Of varieties there are legions, many being no near alike as to deceive any but an expert. In making up my list I have selected only the best sorts. The plants should be grown out of doors during the summer and potted up in September for winter blooming.

Prices on all varieties 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100. **Postage** 2c. each, 20c. per doz.

American Flag. Pure white and scarlet in regular striping; very fine.

Boston Market. Pure white, blooms early and continuously.

Eldorado. Beautiful yellow.

Enchantress. Very large flower. Delicate shell pink, deepening toward the center.

Genevieve Lord. Very large, often 3 to 4 inches across. Beautiful shade of pink; long stiff stems.

Harlowarden. Large flower. Bright crimson, shaded scarlet.

Prosperity. A wonderful bloomer, white, overlaid and mottled with pink; very fine.

Red Jacket. The best of its class. Brilliant scarlet. A strong robust grower.

The Queen. Pure white, very large flower.

Mrs. Lawson. The famous \$30,000 carnation: cerise pink, shows up well under artificial light, large size, fine form and strong stem.

The Marquis. Rich, clear pink, large size, long, strong stems. Vigorous grower and very productive.

COBAEA SCANDENS

A beautiful tender perennial climber from Mexico. It grows very rapidly, often reaching 20 to 30 feet in a season. Flowers; bell shaped, 1½ inches across and 2 inches long.

White or Blue. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100, postage 5c. each.

CYPERUS

(Umbrella Palm)

A very attractive plant for pot culture and especially desirable for ferneries and aquaria. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., postage 5c. each.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These grand Autumn flowers are admired by all and are easy to raise. The best way is to grow them out of doors in any good garden soil during the summer. Pot them up the first of September, water well and set in a shady place for a few days after which they may be exposed to the full light.

If specimen flowers are desired keep plants pruned to three or four branches, pick off all buds except one at the end of each branch and give an application of liquid fertilizer about once a week.

10c. each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100,
postage 5c. each, 40c. dozen.

Glory of the Pacific. Early flowering pink, good size.

Ivory. An old favorite. Habit, dwarf. Flowers; very large, finely formed, pure white.

Maud Dean. One of the best. Extra large, perfectly double with broad incurved petals. Clear pink, almost rose.

Mayor Bonaffon. A fine exhibition sort. Plant; vigorous and short jointed, with large foliage. Flowers, very large, soft clear yellow, incurved, full and high in the center.

Marie Liger. Another exhibition variety. Flowers; very large, globular, with broad incurving petals. Color: pearly-pink, deepening at the base.

Mrs. Jerome Jones. One of the best of late sorts, especially for exhibition. The foliage and stem are good and flowers are clear waxy white with broad incurving petals.

Mrs. W. B. Chamberlain. An extra fine exhibition sort. Foliage and stem heavy: color; a fine shade of deep pink. Outer petals droop and the center ones incurve, making a very large bloom.

Niveus. Late; snowy-white, very large flower, center irregularly incurved with the outer petals reflexing almost to the stem.

Pink Ivory. Same as Ivory but shell pink.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The best Chrysanthemums for out of door planting and also very desirable for pot culture, being dwarf compact growers and free bloomers. They often bloom before frost but may be potted in September for house culture. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100, postage 5c. each, 40c. per doz.

Amelia. Blush-pink.

Crimson Ball. Beautiful deep crimson.

Delicatissima. Center deep wine, outer petals light pink.

Goldfinch. Golden bronze.

Prince of Wales. Magnificent pure white.

DRACENA INDIVISA

An ornamental plant with long narrow graceful foliage used largely as a center plant for vases, urns, etc. It stands sun and contrasts well with other foliage and flowering plants. 25c., 50c. and \$1 each. Postage, on 25c. size, 5c. Larger sizes by express.

FERNS

The Boston Drooping Fern. A most satisfactory house plant. The fronds droop gracefully and remain fresh and healthy for a long time. It is a good grower and very hardy.

Prices from	Each	Doz.	Postage
2 in. pots	10c	\$1.00	5c each
3 "	20c	\$2.00	5c "
4 "	35c	\$3.50	10c "
5 "	50c	\$5.00	20c "
6 "	75c		
7 "		\$1.00	

Barrowsi Fern. A beautiful new variety surpassing the *Piersoni*. It is dwarf and the leaves are wide with very finely indented pinnae giving them a dainty ruffled appearance.

Prices from	Each	Doz.	Postage
2 in. pots	15c	\$1.50	5c each
3 "	25c	\$2.50	5c "
4 "	50c	\$5.00	10c "
5 "	75c	\$7.50	20c "
6 "		\$1.00	
7 "		\$1.50	

Scotti Fern. A very dwarf compact form of the Boston Fern. The fronds are short, narrow and droop very gracefully. An ideal house fern.

Prices from	Each	Doz.	Postage
2 in. pots	10c	\$1.00	5c each
3 "	20c	\$2.00	5c "
4 "	35c	\$3.50	10c "
5 "	50c	\$5.00	20c "
6 "	75c		
7 "		\$1.00	

SMALL DECORATIVE FERNS. The Ferns listed below are all of them in the low growing class and are useful in filling ferneries, fern dishes, etc. They are hardy and grow rapidly. Five are enough for an eight inch dish.

Prices on all varieties the same. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen; postage, 3c each.

Adiantum cuneatum. The popular Maiden Hair Fern.

Aspidium Tsussimense. Very graceful with dark green, finely cut foliage.

Crytomium falcatum. Holly Fern. Thick dark green leaves.

Polystichum setosum. Lace Fern.

Pteris cretica, albo-lineata. Variegated green and white foliage.

Pteris Wimsetti. A very finely crested form. Splendid for fern dishes.

FEVERFEW

A well-known, free-flowering, hardy annual, for bedding or for pot culture. Flowers, pure white, double. 10c each; \$1 per doz.; \$8 per 100. Postage, 3c each.

PARIS OR MARGUERITE DAISY

(*Chrysanthemum frutescens*)

A fine appearing free blooming plant having finely divided fern-like foliage and large daisy-like flowers. It is grown extensively by florists for cutting and as a decorative house plant. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., postage 5c. each.

FUCHSIAS

A favorite class of plants for indoor culture or for planting out in partially shaded locations during the summer.

Prices on all varieties the same. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz. Postage, 5c each.

Black Prince. Single, carmine; fine.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. White and red.

Phenomenal. Plum color and red.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silk Oak.)

A beautiful decorative plant of easy and rapid growth. Foliage light bronzy green and covered with a soft down resembling silk. 15c each, postage, 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Much prized by all for their delicious fragrance. They require sunshine and do well either out-of-doors during summer or as winter house plants. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz. Postage 5c each.

CHINESE HIBISCUS

Tender evergreen shrubs with large double brilliant scarlet flowers, useful for either house culture or out of doors in summer. Give a sunny position. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Postage, 5c each.

IMPATIENS

A charming, free blooming plant, known under a number of different names, such as Patience, Patient Lucy, Sultan's Balsam, etc. It is dear to the heart of the house-wife, as it certainly is a "patient" plant, blooming bravely under the most trying conditions. The old form bore brilliant rose-crimson flowers, but the new hybrids vary in coloring from delicate pink to the deepest red and are very beautiful. 25c each; postage, 5c.

KOCHIA SCOPARIA

For full description see flower seed list. 5c each. 50c doz., \$4.00 per 100; postage 2c each.

GERANIUMS

The varieties offered below are the best of each class, all are large flowering sorts and sure to please.

Prices on all varieties. 10c., each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100, postage 5c. each.

DOUBLE

Bruant. Vermillion-scarlet.

Centaur. Fine Pink.

Countess de Harcourt. Pure white.

General Grant. Scarlet.

S. A. Nutt. Brilliant, deep blood-red, with maroon shading, the finest of the kind.

FANCY FOLIAGE.

Black Douglas. Flowers, salmon; foliage, bronze, zoned with red.

Happy Thought. Flowers, rich rose; foliage, cream colored with a wide border of green.

Mrs Pollock. Flowers, scarlet; foliage, bronze and scarlet with golden edge.

MISCELLANEOUS SORTS

Dr. Livingstone. Cut leaved, sweet scented foliage.

Variegated Leaved Rose. Very fragrant.

Jeanne d'Arc. Ivy leaved. Flowers double white suffused with lavender.

Leopard. Ivy leaved. Flowers very large, semi-double, clear, delicate pink, blotched and dotted with deep crimson-maroon.

Souvenir de Charles Turner. Ivy leaved, double; deep pink marked with maroon.

LANTANA

Valuable plants for summer bedding or for winter culture indoors. Colors vary from white, through various shades of rose and yellow to deep orange and brick red. 10c each, \$1 doz., \$6 per 100; postage, 5c each.

PONDEROSA LEMON

An everbearing lemon, easily cultivated in pots and bearing enormous fruits. Single fruits have been grown weighing over four pounds. The fruit is of the finest quality and cannot be excelled for culinary purposes while the sight of a tree bearing both flowers and fruit at the same time is a decided novelty. 20c each; postage, 5c

NICOTIANA

These ornamental varieties of the tobacco family are in great demand for bedding purposes, the *Sanderae Hybrids* being especially fine. For full descriptions see flower seed list.

I have plants of **Affinis** and **Sanderae Hybrida**. Prices, 10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$6 per 100; postage, 3c each.

OTAHEITE ORANGE

A dwarf Orange which grows, blooms and fruits freely in pots. A valuable house plant. Fruit about half the size of the ordinary orange. 20c each; postage, 5c.

PALMS

Cocos Weddeliana. The most graceful little palm in cultivation. Owing to its small size it is especially fine for table decoration.

From 3 inch pots, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz. Postage, 5c each.

Latania Borbonica (Fan Palm). The well known variety. From 5 in. pots. 75c. each, \$7.50 doz.

Kentia Belmoreana. The best palm for general decorative purposes. The leaves arch gracefully and it stands a great deal of abuse.

4 inch pots, 75c. each, \$7.50 doz.

5 " " 18 to 24 inches high, \$1.25 each.

6 " " 24 to 30 " " 2.50 "

PANSY

Strong plants, ready for blooming, grown from seed of Young's Prize mixture. 5c. each, 35c. dozen, \$2.50 per 100, postage 10c. dozen.

PETUNIA

I make a specialty of Petunias for bedding purposes giving especial care to the selection of the various strains and colors.

Double Fringed. From cuttings, in white, pink or purple. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100; postage, 5c each.

Double Mixed. From seed. These do not all come true. Some will be single. 10c. each; \$1 per doz.; \$6 per 100; postage, 5c. each.

Single Giant Flowering Mixed. From seed. The finest of the single class. Flowers from 3 to 5 inches across. 10c each; \$1 per doz.; \$6 per 100; postage, 5c each.

PRIMROSE

Baby Primrose. (*Primula Forbesi*). A charming plant, having fleshy leaves and bearing a profusion of delicate rosy-lilac flowers on stems from 8 to 12 inches tall. 20c each; postage, 5c.

Chinese Primrose. In either White or Pink flowers. 20c each, 2 for 55c; postage, 5c.

English Primrose. (*Primula obconica grandiflora*) A perpetual blooming Primrose bearing large trusses of pale lilac flowers on long stems well above the foliage. It is of easy culture but requires a rather cool temperature. 20c each; postage, 5c.

RUBBER PLANT

(*Ficus elastica*). An old favorite and one of the best plants for house culture as it resists gas, dirt, dust, etc., to a remarkable degree.

4 inch pot, 50c. each 5 inch pot, 75c. each
7 " " \$1 " Specimen plants \$2, \$3, \$4.

SALVIA

Strong plants from seed or cuttings. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, postage 5c. each.

VINCA VARIEGATA

One of the best plants for vases, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. The leaves are deep green with a broad, creamy-white margin. Flowers; blue. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100, postage 5c., each.

TENDER BULBS AND ROOTS

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI

A beautiful pot plant, having flower stalks two feet high, each bearing from 3 to 5 flowers 5 or more inches across. Color, rich crimson with a white stripe through the center of the petal.

Mammoth Bulbs. Each, 35c., postpaid.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Handsome flowering plants, giving a brilliant display of color all summer and fall. Especially desirable for bedding, producing such an abundance of flowers from 3 to 5 inches across that they form a solid mass of color. Give a rich, mellow, well drained soil with plenty of water. In the fall they should be taken up, dried off, packed in dry sand and stored away from the frost until spring.

Single, Pink, Red, White, Yellow. Set of 4 for 30c.; doz., 75c.; 3 for 25c.; each, 10c.; postpaid.

Double, Pink, Red, White, Yellow. Set of 4 for 50c.; doz., \$1.20; 3 for 40c.; each, 15c.; postpaid.

CALADIUM



Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear). Leaves often over three feet long; very fine for massing with taller growing plants or as a background for Salvias, Cannas, etc. Does best in a warm soil with plenty of water and well rotted manure.

Medium size. Doz., 80c.; each, 8c.; postpaid.

Large size. Doz., \$2; each, 20c.; postpaid.

Mammoth size. Doz., \$3.00; each, 30c.; postpaid. For started plants see list on page 72.

Fancy Leaved. Beautiful for summer decoration, doing the best in a partly shaded location. They grow from 10 to 15 inches high. Leaves, veined, blotched and spotted in shades and tints of white, red and green. Keep the bulbs over winter in a warm place. Doz., \$2.00; each, 20c; postpaid.

DAHLIAS



Dahlias require a moderately rich soil with plenty of sunshine and water. Plant about May 1st, covering three inches deep. If many shoots start up thin them out to one or two. When the plant is six inches high cut off above the second joint to make it bushy and stocky; cultivate well till blooming begins and after that, just enough to prevent a surface crust from forming. After the tops are killed by frost, dig the roots, cut off top six inches from root, lay the root on the side for a few days to dry out. Store in a cool, slightly damp, dark cellar till spring, when they can be divided for planting.

NOTE. The capital letter after each variety denotes the class to which it belongs: (C)—**Show**, round, ball-shaped flowers; (D)—**Decorative**, intermediate between Show and Cactus; (C)—**Cactus**, large, loosely formed flowers with irregular, twisted or reflexed petals; (S. N.)—**Single**; (F)—**Fancy**, striped, mottled, penciled or tipped; (P)—**Pompon**, small, ball-shaped flowers. Sometimes the letters are used in combination.

No shipments will be made until after freezing weather is over.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 10c. each, \$1 per dozen. Postage on all varieties 3c. each, 30c. per dozen.

A. D. Livoni (Ethel Vick) (S). Soft sea-shell-pink; quilled petals; full to the center.

Alice Emily (S). Yellow.

Alpha (F. C.). White, striped and speckled with purple. 35c. each, \$3.50 doz.

Arabella (S). Very light yellow, tipped and shaded rose and lavender. Early, long stemmed and free blooming.

Aunt Chloe (C). Rich, black-maroon with long narrow petals. One of the darkest; 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Badenia (C F). Clear, bright orange, striped and flecked with bright red; petals, long and curved toward center. Strong, erect grower, with large flowers.

Capstan (C). Beautiful soft, brick-red, long stem. 20c each; \$2.00 doz..

Catherine (P). Yellow; very free bloomer.

Cinderella (C). Bright rich velvety purple. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Columbia (F C). Bright vermillion; center and tips of petals pure white. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Countess of Lonsdale (C). Beautiful shade of salmon, deepening to soft carmine. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

C. W. Bruton (D). The best of the class. Large, canary yellow flowers. Tall, robust and free blooming.

Dr. Gates (C). Beautiful shell pink shading to blush at base of petals. Stems, long; fine for cutting. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

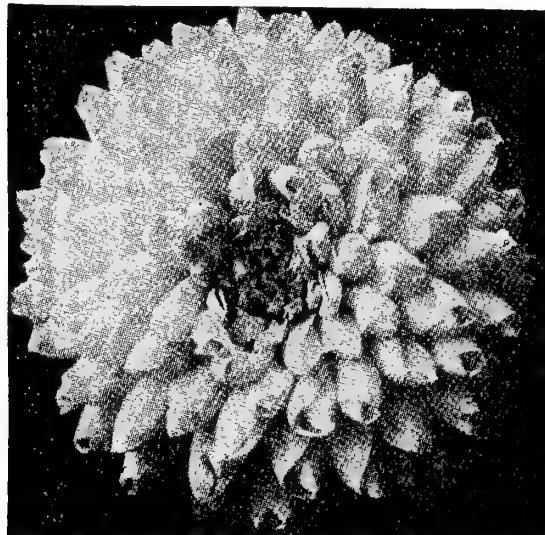
Eclipse (S). Bright vivid orange-scarlet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Emily (S). Flowers very large and full, varies from rosy-lavender to white, suffused with lavender.

Frank Smith (F S). Rich, dark maroon, tipped with pure white; very fine. 20c each; \$2 per doz.

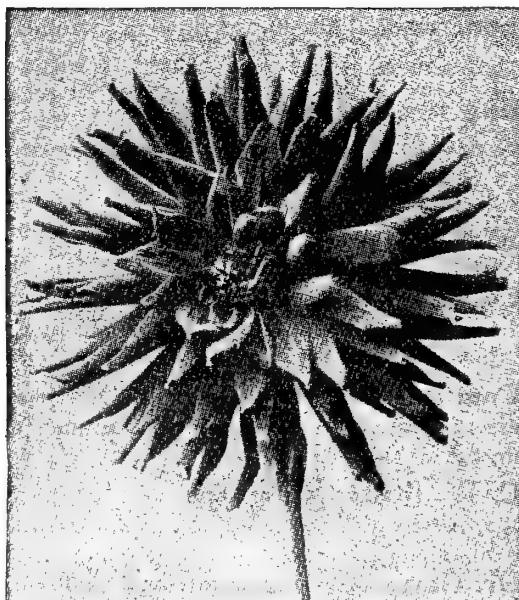
Gabriel (F C). Varies from clear rich scarlet to creamy white, often scarlet striped with white and again, lower half of petals will be scarlet and upper half white. A fine variety, with large full flowers. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Gloriosa (C). Deep scarlet, very fine. 15c. each; \$1.50 doz.



Grand Duke Alexis (S). A grand sort. Flowers of mammoth size, borne on long stems; quilled petals; pure white, delicately tinted at tips with light lavender. 20c each; \$2 doz.

Hohenzollern (C). Amber with pink center, giving a beautiful ruddy-bronze effect. 25c \$2.50 doz.



Ingeborg Egeland (C). Deep rich scarlet. Large flowers on strong stems; fine. 20c each; \$2 doz.

Iridescent (D). A beautiful variety. Orange-red, overlaid and edged with pure blue. Free bloomer. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

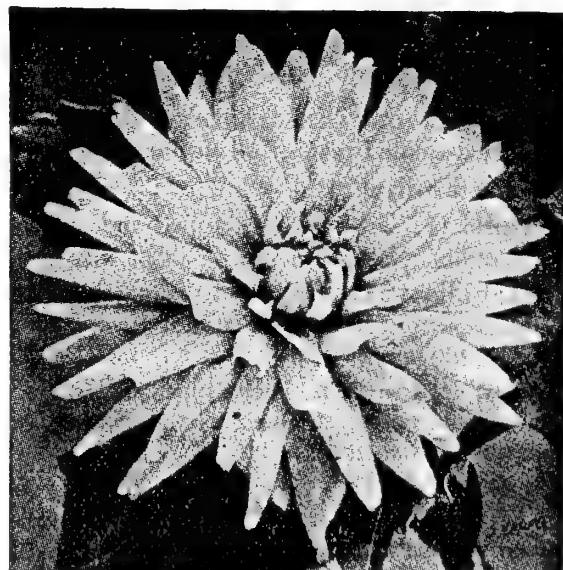


Island Queen (C). Soft lavender-pink or mauve. One of the most delicately colored dahlias we have. 25c. each, \$2.50 doz.

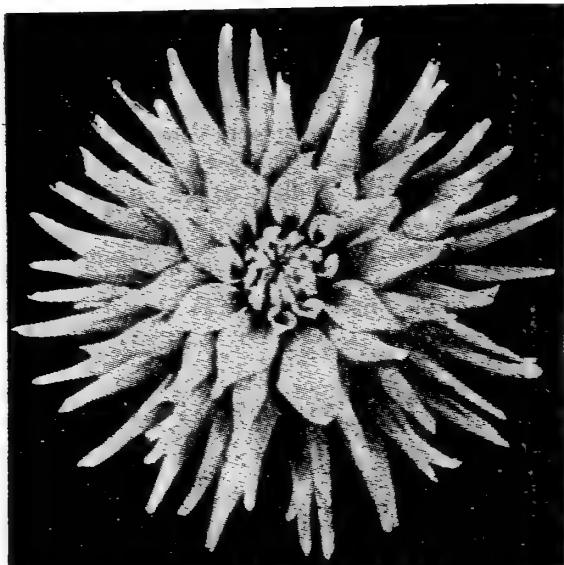
J. H. Jackson (C). Deep, rich crimson-maroon, almost black; very large flowers. 30c. each, \$3 doz.

J. Wier Fife (C). Bluish-purple with maroon shadings. A beautiful flower, having pointed, in-curving petals. Strong growing and free blooming. 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

Keynes' White (C). Pure white, fine large flower. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz.



J. H. Roach (C). Clear light yellow; fine form; vigorous grower. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz.



Kreimhilde (C). One of the finest. A beautiful, soft pink, with ivory center and tips. 20c. each, \$2 doz.

Le Colosse (S). Bright red, a mammoth flower. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Lottie Dean (C). Pale amber, edged and tinted with rose. 25c. each, \$2.50 doz.

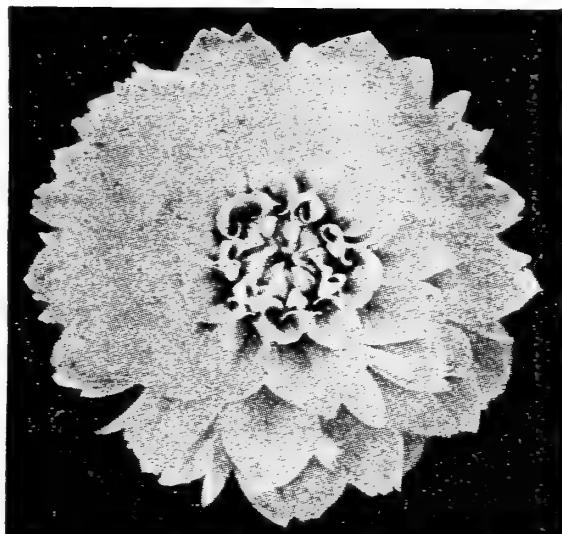
Lottie Eckford (F S). White, striped with maroon; very fine. 20c. each, \$2 doz.

Lyndhurst (D). Clear, dazzling scarlet; large flowered and free-blooming. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz

Maid of Kent (F D). Cherry-red, tipped with white; fine. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz.

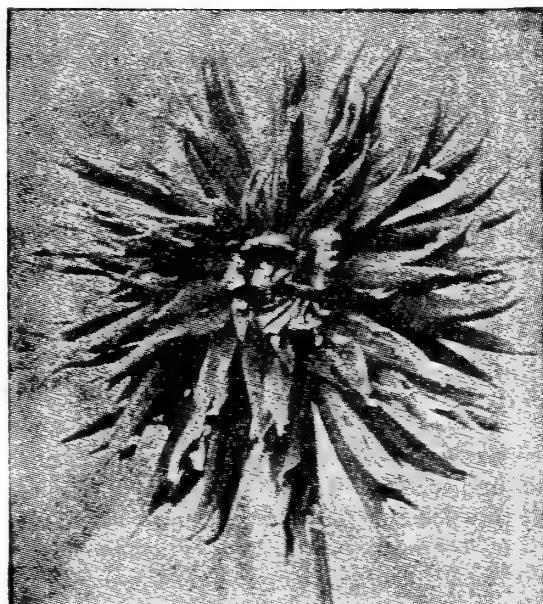
Meteor (S). Bright red; fine. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz.

Mrs. Winters (D). Superb, pure white; the best of the class. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz.



Nymphaea (D). The old favorite "Pink Water Lily" Dahlia; creamy white, tipped and shaded with shrimp pink.

Olympia (F D). Deep rose-pink striped and penciled with rich crimson. The flowers are very large with full, high centers.



Progenitor (C). Bright carmine. Petals, split at tips and fluted; fine. 20c each; \$2 doz.

Purity (P). Pure white; free blooming.

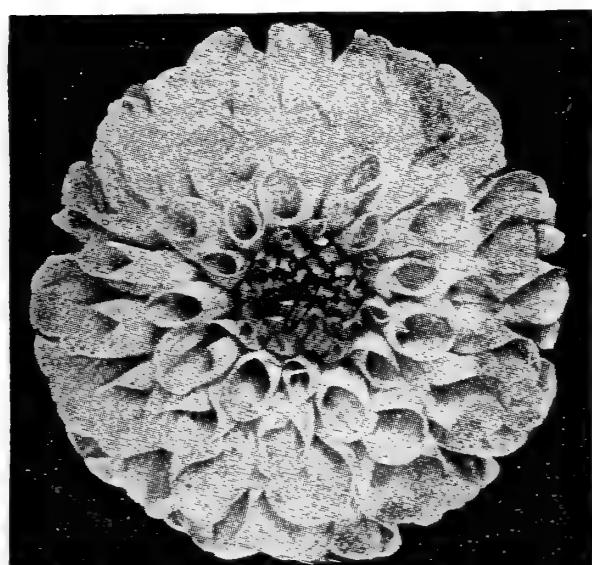
Queen Victoria (S). Clear deep yellow; finely quilled.

Ring Dove (C). Orange-scarlet, shaded with light mauve; very fine. 20c each; \$2 doz.

White Swan (S). Pure white, free blooming; long stems; fine for cutting.

Zulu (D) "The Black Dahlia;" black-maroon, shading to jet-black.

Mixed Colors. All varieties, colors and classes; fine for bedding, display or cut flowers. 5c each; 50c doz.



Mrs. Roosevelt (D). A mammoth flower; delicate bluish-pink; extra fine. 35c. each, \$3.50 doz.

Night (C). Dark velvety maroon. 25c. each, \$2.50 doz.

CANNAS

One of the most popular bedding plants we have. The modern French everblooming sorts listed below have immense blooms and are unequalled for display. My list contains the best and most popular of recent introductions.

Prices for strong dormant roots up to April 1. 10c. each, \$1 per dozen. Postage 1c. each.

Prices for growing plants after April 1. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen. Postage 3c. each.

Alphonse Bouvier. 5 feet. Intense brilliant crimson, changing to deep crimson.

Austria. 4 feet. Clear canary yellow.

Beaute Poitevine. 4 feet. Bright crimson erect spikes.

Crimson Bedder. 2 feet. Rich crimson, fine for edges of beds.

David Harum. 4 feet. Flowers large with well rounded petals of good substance. Bright vermillion scarlet, dotted with crimson spots. Foliage, bronze.

Eglandale. 4 feet. Soft, currant-red flowers. Foliage, bronze.

Flamingo. 4 feet. Brilliant scarlet, fine.

Florence Vaughan. 4 feet. Bright golden-yellow, spotted with red.

Mlle Berat. 4 feet. Pink, the best of its color and especially fine for massing.

Mme Crozy. 4 feet. Flaming crimson-scarlet bordered with golden-yellow, very large flowers.

Robusta. 8 feet. Flowers, red; foliage, bronze. The old tall dark leaved variety used so extensively for the centers of beds.

GLOXINIAS

Pot in a loose, porous soil of equal parts fibrous loam and leaf mold, with a liberal sprinkling of well rotted manure and sharp sand. Give plenty of light, but keep out of the direct rays of the sun.

Red, White, Blue, Spotted. Set of four for 50c.; 15c. each; \$1.50 doz.; postpaid.

MADERIA VINE

An old favorite, prized for porches, arbors, etc., because of its rapid growth (often 30 feet in a season) and thick, leathery foliage. It delights in a hot place with plenty of water. Large sized tubers. 5c. each; 50c. doz.; postpaid.

OXALIS

Free blooming tender bulbs, fine for pots, vases, edges of walks or beds. Plant 3 inches apart. 15c. per dozen; \$1 per 100 postpaid.

Lasiandra. Rosy crimson.

Deppi. (Tetraphylla) Rosy lilac.

GLADIOLI

One of the most attractive and easily cultivated of our summer blooming bulbs, succeeding in any good garden soil. Plant them from 6 to 9 inches apart and about four inches deep. In the fall dig up the bulbs, cut off the top, leaving about six inches of stalk attached to the bulb and store in the cellar until spring.

Augusta. Pure white with small violet stripes in the throat; anthers blue; very fine. 10c each; \$1 doz.; postpaid.

America. A recent introduction of great merit. Beautiful soft clear pink; large flowers. 20c each; \$2 doz., postpaid.

Eugene Scribe. Flowers, very large and wide: color; rose, blazed with carmine-red. 10c each; \$1 doz.; postpaid.

Isaac Buchanan. Fine yellow. The best of this color. 10c. each; \$1 doz.; postpaid.

Klondike. Clear light yellow, with a vivid crimson-maroon blotch on the three lower petals. Strong grower and free bloomer. 20c each; \$2 dozen, postpaid.

May. Pure white, flaked with bright rosy crimson. 10c each; \$1 doz., postpaid.

Princeps. The beautiful new Amaryllis-flowered Gladiolus. Grows from 3½ to 4 feet high, with broad, handsome foliage. The flowers are from 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with broad, heavy, well-rounded petals. The color is a rich crimson, with intense shadings in the throat and broad, white blotches on the lower petals. It endures sun and wind well and flowers finely. 20c each; \$2 per dozen, postpaid.

Groff's Hybrids. Red shades, mixed. 10c. each; 70c. per doz.; \$4.50 per doz.; prepaid.

Groff's Hybrids. White and light shades; mixed. 10c. each; 85c. per doz.; \$6 per 100, prepaid.

Groff's Hybrids. Blue shades, mixed. 10c. each; \$1 per doz.; \$7 per 100; prepaid.

Groff's Hybrids. All colors mixed. 5c. each; 50c. doz.; \$3 per 100; prepaid.

Childsi Hybrids. All colors, mixed. 10c. each; 75c. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

Selected Mixed. All colors, contains a large percentage of light shades. 5c. each; 35c. doz.; \$2.50 per 100; prepaid.

TUBEROSE

Double Dwarf Pearl. 2 feet high, pure waxy-white, very fragrant.

First Sized Bulbs. Doz., 25c.; ½ doz., 15c.; each, 3c.; postage 2c. each.

HARDY LILIES

Lilies require a deep rich soil and in enriching, **never** use fresh manure, always use old well rotted manure and work it in thoroughly with the soil. In setting the bulbs it is best to surround them with a layer of pure sand as this prevents their coming in contact with any manure and also furnishes good drainage.

Another point of vital importance is deep setting. All Lilies should be **planted 8 or 9 inches deep**: first; because roots are thrown out from the stalk **above** the bulb and second; because if they are set near the surface the frosts of winter will throw them out of the soil.



Auratum. The beautiful golden-banded or golden-rayed Lily of Japan. White, spotted with red and having a yellow stripe through the center of each petal; very fragrant. Blooms about July 15. Height 2-4 feet. Mammoth bulbs, measuring 9 to 11 inches in circumference. 15c. each, \$1.50 doz. \$12 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Jumbo bulbs, 11 to 13 in. in circumference. 30c. each, \$2.75 doz., \$20 per 100. Postage 3c. each.

Canadense (Canada Lily). A beautiful sort, grows from 2 to 4 feet high. Flowers various shades of yellow, orange and orange-red with black spots. Blooms July 10 to 15. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Postage 1c. each.

Elegans incomparable. Upright, 1½ to 2½ feet high. Flowers, blood-red, 5 to 6 inches across. Blooms July 1 to 15. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Postage 1c. each.

Pardalinum. Height 2-3 feet. Flowers bright red with orange toward the center, strikingly marked with large purplish-brown spots. A magnificent variety. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Phillipense. The new Philippine Lily. A beautiful variety for either out of door culture or for forcing. The stalk grows about 2 feet high with delicate grass-like foliage. Flowers are pure white, 6 to 8 inches long and 5 to 7 in diameter, very fragrant. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Longiflorum. (Japanese Easter Lily). Height 2-3 feet. Bulbs measuring from 7 to 9 inches, bearing 8 to 10 flowers. Flowers, white, trumpet shaped, fragrant. Outdoors, blooms about July 20. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Speciosum album. Height 2-4 feet. Pure white, very hardy. Blooms August 15. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Speciosum rubrum. Height 2-4 feet. Rich crimson, bordered with white and spotted with deep blood-red. Blooms August 15. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Speciosum melpomene. Height 2-4 feet. White, more or less suffused with pink and dotted with crimson. Blooms Aug. 15. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Superbum (Turk's Cap). Height 3 to 6 feet. Bears from 10 to 20 flowers which are bright reddish orange, strikingly spotted. Blooms July 15. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Height 1 to 2 feet. Stem slender with narrow foliage. Flowers brilliant vermillion-scarlet. Blooms about June 1. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Postage 1c. each.

Tigrinum splendens (Giant Tiger Lily). Height, 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright orange-red, thickly dotted with brownish purple spots. 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Postage 3c. each

HARDY PERENNIALS

Plants of this class are becoming more popular every year, as they are easy to cultivate; giving, with a little care in selection, a continuation of bloom from early spring until frost, and lending themselves admirably to the modern idea of the natural effect in gardening.

ON SINGLE AND DOZEN LOTS I MAKE NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE OR PACKING. ON LARGER LOTS I MAKE NO CHARGE FOR PACKING, BUT GOODS GO BY EXPRESS AT PURCHASER'S EXPENSE.

ACHILLEA

The Pearl. Fine for garden or cemetery. Does well in any situation. Blooms from June to September. 2½ feet. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.



ANEMONE

The Japan Anemones listed below are perfectly hardy and free blooming, making one of the most beautiful of our garden perennials. They grow from 3 to 5 feet high and bloom from about August 1 until frost.

Prices on both varieties, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Queen Charlotte. Beautiful Silvery-pink, semi-double.

Whirlwind. Pure white, semi-double.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA

A valuable plant for either cutting or display purposes. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing a profusion of long stemmed golden yellow flowers. The flowering season is June, but if blooms are kept cut it will continue till fall. 15c. each; \$1.50 dozen; \$8 per 100.



AQUILEGIA

A favorite class of flowers, doing well in almost any location and blooming profusely. Height 2 to 3 feet, May to August.

Prices, 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Chrysanth. Clear golden-yellow.

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Beautiful rich blue, and white.

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Larkspur)

The Delphiniums should be in every garden, large or small, as they are easily grown and furnish an abundance of beautiful blue flowers from June until frost. Prices on all varieties 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Chinense. A very graceful variety with large flowers in various shades of blue. 18 inches high.

Elatum. Bee Larkspur. 3 to 5 ft. high. Flowers light blue, the center petals, folded inward, resembling a bee.

Formosum. 3 to 5 feet high. Beautiful rich blue flower; fine.

Giant Hybrids. 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers vary from pale to deep blue with centers from white to brown.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS

(Bleeding Heart)

Perennial plants, blooming in the early spring; favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in autumn will flower freely the following spring. The flowers are a delicate pink in color, graceful, and produced in great abundance. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

EULALIA

Tall ornamental tropical appearing grasses, 4 to 6 feet high, useful in clumps for the open lawn or border. Prices on all varieties, 20c. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Gracillima (Japan Rush). Foliage narrow, dark green with a silvery-white midrib.

Japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). Blades long marked with a broad greenish yellow stripe across the leaf.

Japonica variegata. Long narrow blades striped green and white.

**FUNKIA**

(Day Lily or Plantain Lily)

A popular class of plants, easy to grow and handsome at all seasons. Prices, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Alba. (White Day Lily). Pure white, fragrant.

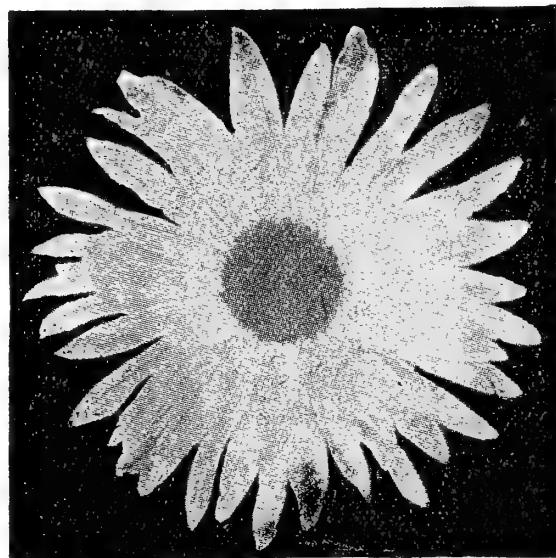
Japonica. Blue.

Undulata media picta. (Striped leaved Day Lily). Foliage light green striped with white. Flowers, lavender.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

(Galtonia Candicans)

(Giant Summer Hyacinth.) A fine plant for growing in clumps in borders, lawns or cemeteries. The plants should be heavily mulched if left outdoors where winters are severe. Grows from 3 to 5 feet high, bearing fragrant pure white flowers in racemes 9 to 12 inches long. 5c. each, 50c. per doz., not postpaid. Postage 2c. each, 10c. per doz. extra.

**SHASTA DAISY**

Thrives in almost any soil, blooming better each season. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, pure white with a bright yellow center and borne on stiff wiry stems 18 to 24 inches long. Fine for cutting. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

HIBISCUS

(Rose Mallow)

Handsome border plants, growing from 4 to 5 feet high, with broad leaves and large showy flowers. Prices, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Moschuetus. (Swamp Rose Mallow). Flowers vary from light purplish red to nearly white with darker eyes. Blooms from July to September.

Moschuetus albus. (Crimson Eye). Pure white with crimson eye. Blooms in August.

Militaris. (Halberd leaved Rose Mallow). A tall growing variety with divided foliage. Flowers delicate flesh pink deepening to rose at the center.

HOLLYHOCK

Hardy biennials, 5 to 8 feet high. Valuable for groups in lawns or in clumps or rows as a border plant. Give a rich, deep well drained soil with plenty of water and liberal applications of well rotted manure. If blight appears pick off the leaves and burn them.

Double White, Pink, Yellow, Salmon or Red. 20c. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

Double Mixed. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Allegheny. 20c. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100.



JAPAN IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

The finest of the Iris family and very easy to grow. The flowers are flatter and broader than those of the German Iris and often measure 8 inches across. The colors vary from pure white through different tints and shades to the darkest purples and violets. Prices on all varieties. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Beauty. Pure white, veined with rich violet.

Gold Bound. Pure white.

Hiawatha. White, heavily overlaid with dark violet.

Mt. Fell. White, overlaid and veined with rich violet blue.

SINGLE VARIETIES

Ajax. White, bordered and striped with violet.

Diadem. Pure white, inner petals lilac.

Maiden's Blush. Creamy white, veined with light red violet.

Sunrise. Outer petals white, veined with rich lilac. Very large flower.

GERMAN IRIS (*Iris Germanica*)

The old time Fleur de Lis. Easy to grow perfectly hardy and beautiful in coloring. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Bacchus. White, edged with lavender.

Celeste. Light blue.

Madcap. Lavender and purple.

Phidias. Bright yellow, lower petals mahogany.

Sappho. Lavender blue, lower petals rosy purple.

Souvenir. Old gold and purple.

Teresita. Lavender, lower petals purple.



CHINESE PAEONIAS

The Chinese Herbaceous Paeonies are among the most valuable of our hardy plants because of their large size and fine appearance and profuse blooming qualities. They do best in a good, deep rich soil, and open sunny position. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

Amabilis grandiflora. Deep cherry-red.

Elegantissima. Outer petals rose, center cream and rose.

Festiva alba. Pure white.

Festiva maxima. White with very few small scarlet flakes and stripes in the center. Very large. 60c. each; \$6 per doz.

Limbata. Rose, large and fine.

Magnifica. Blush, with lilac and salmon shadings, very double and free blooming.

Madame Morren. Outer petals blush, center salmon.

Nivalis. Rose, large and full.

Officinalis rubra. Rich deep crimson, very early, fragrant.

Rosea mutabilis. Rose and pink shaded.

Victoria modesta. Outer petals rose, center salmon and pink, changing to white.

HARDY PINKS



A desirable class remaining in the open ground all winter without protection. Begin blooming in June. Very beautiful and fragrant. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Comet. Red, very fragrant.

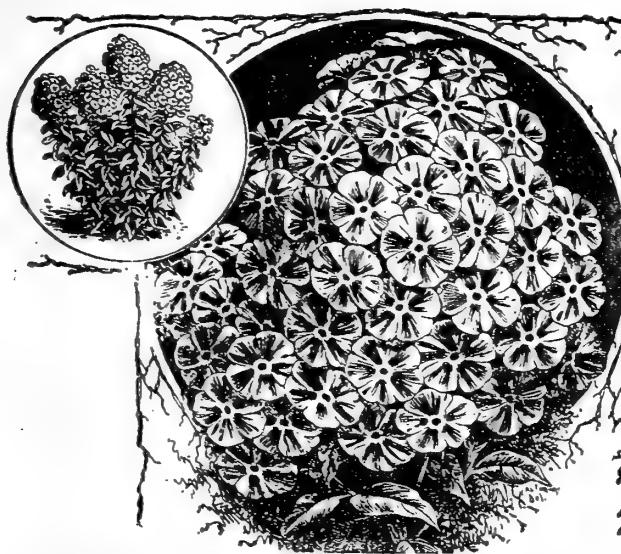
Her Majesty. Pure white, long stiff stems.

White Reserve (Everblooming). White, finely fringed.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Give a partly shaded situation in a mixture of leaf-mold, sand and plenty of well-rotted manure. Set the roots about 2 inches below the surface. No further attention is required. They are perfectly hardy, and are not injured by frost.

First Quality Pips. For out-of-door planting. 3 cts. each; 30 cts. per doz.; \$2 per 100.



HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

The modern Hardy Phloxes are hardly to be compared with the old fashioned varieties as they are enough better to be in a class by themselves. The flowers are more than twice as large, more delicate and varied in coloring and they bloom profusely from June till frost. Prices on all varieties the same. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Cross of Honor. White, striped with lilac.

Esclamonde. Rosy lilac, shaded white and having a large purple center in a white eye.

Eclaireur. Carmine, salmon center, rosy white star.

Isabey. Orange-Salmon, center purplish crimson.

Lothair. Red, crimson eye.

Richard Wallace. Pure white, with violet eye.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Brilliant carmine crimson, large heavy truss.

Sportsman. Crimson, purple eye.

The Pearl. Pure white, very fine.

HARDY POPPIES

Oriantale. Mixed Hybrids. Beautiful hybrids of the Large Perennial Oriental Poppy. 1½ to 2 feet high. Flowers, very large, often 6 inches or more in diameter, and varying in colors, including the rare cherry, salmon, rose, lilac and mauve shades. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

Bracteatum. Leaves and stems very hairy; flowers, bright red. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Charming little hardy perennials. The leaves are rather low growing and spreading; flowers, borne on slender stems, about 12 inches long and are exceedingly dainty. Colors, orange, yellow and white. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Perennial Poppies. Mixed; a fine assortment. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PRIMULA VERIS SUPERBA

A grand Hardy English Primrose, having the habit of a Polyanthus with the pale yellow color and the fragrance of the Primrose. It is perfectly hardy, grows from 6 to 10 inches high and bears trusses of bloom often 6 inches in diameter. Flowers earlier and longer than any other Primrose. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

STOKESIA CYANEA

The Cornflower Aster or Stokes' Aster, a beautiful hardy perennial from the mountainous regions of the South; grows from 18 to 24 inches high, blooming from July till frost. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, lavender blue in color. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



TRITOMA PFITZERI

(Red Hot Poker,) (Flame Flower,) a striking plant for the hardy border, for massing or for clumps on lawns. Grows from 3 to 5 feet high, bearing flower spikes often a foot long, rich orange scarlet at the top and shading downward to orange yellow. 20c. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

(Adam's Needle). A broad leaved tropical-appearing plant sending up branching flower stalks from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing large fragrant drooping creamy-white flowers. Blooms in June and July. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY ROSES

All 2-year-old field-grown, grafted and budded stock. Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz., by mail or express prepaid.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

This class produces large beautiful flowers, and the varieties offered below are all perfectly hardy, and when established bloom freely at the usual season, June and July, and at intervals during the summer and fall.

American Beauty. A strong vigorous grower with large, very fragrant, globular flowers; deep pink in color, shaded with carmine. Fine for forcing under glass. 45 cts. each; \$4.50 per doz., by mail or express prepaid.



Frau Karl Druschki (New). The most beautiful and valuable white rose yet introduced. It is hardy, a good strong grower with very heavy dark green glossy foliage and produces its flowers on long strong stems. The buds are long and pointed and show a faint tinge of pink. The flowers when opened are large, pure shining white with thick broad leathery petals. It has a tea fragrance. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

General Jacqueminot. Vigorous and very hardy. Flowers large but not full; brilliant crimson in color: fragrant. Forces well.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Strong grower with very large cup-shaped pink flowers. Slightly fragrant. One of the best sorts and especially fine for exhibition purposes.

Margaret Dickson. Strong grower with very large dark green foliage. Flowers, white, with a pale flesh-colored center: petals; shell shaped, large and thick. Very fragrant. One of the best.

Marshall P. Wilder. Very hardy and vigorous and an unusually free bloomer. Flowers large, semi-globular, full and finely formed: color; cherry-carmine. Very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. An exceptionally fine sort. It is a vigorous grower and flowers continuously. Stems; strong: flowers; large, finely formed, soft pink in color and very fragrant. Very fine for forcing.

Paul Neyron. Vigorous in growth: stems; rather smooth: foliage; tough. Flowers; deep rose color; a free bloomer and valuable for either garden or greenhouse.

Ulrich Brunner. A first class variety. Hardy, vigorous and blooms freely. Flowers; strong stemmed and finely formed with thick petals. Color; brilliant cherry-red.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES

Catherine Mermet (Hybrid Tea). Half hardy. Strong grower, good bloomer. Flower; large, bright rose color. An old standard sort for forcing. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Tea). Half hardy. One of the best. Vigorous grower and very free bloomer. Flowers; very large, full and double: color; white, faintly tinted with cream. Fragrance; a delightful combination of tea and magnolia. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

LaFrance (Hybrid Tea). Half hardy. Another old standard variety. A moderately strong grower and a constant bloomer. Flowers; very large, globular and full. Color; delicate silvery rose changing to silvery pink, delicately colored and very fragrant. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

Magna Charta (Hyb. China) Hardy. Vigorous grower. Stems and foliage light green. Spines numerous and dark. Flowers; full and round; pink, suffused with carmine, fragrant. A fine forcing sort. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

Perle des Jardins (Hyb. Tea). Half hardy. One of the best known of the yellow roses. Medium in growth with large perfectly formed clear golden yellow flowers. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

Persian Yellow (Austrian). Hardy. The old time favorite. A moderately strong grower, branching freely; stems very spiny: foliage; small. Flowers; small, nearly full; bright yellow in color. Perfectly hardy and a very free bloomer. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.



Soleil d'Or (Pernetiana). Hardy. The first of a new race of roses, the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is a robust grower, having brown stems and a clear green foliage. Flowers are large of good substance and the most beautiful coloring; yellow, orange and pink being shaded and blended so perfectly that the effect is delightful. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

Moss Roses. Hardy. The charm of these roses is in their buds which are beautiful for bouquets or cut flowers. In three colors, Pink, White or Red. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz., mail or express prepaid.

CLIMBERS

All 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Crimson Rambler. A rapid grower, frequently making shoots 10 to 15 feet in one season. The flowers are produced in trusses, and fairly cover the plant with a mantle of vivid crimson, which remains for many weeks.

Pink Rambler. A vigorous grower. Flowers; in clusters, medium sized, pink.

White Rambler. Similar to above. Flowers; in clusters, semi-double small to medium.

Yellow Rambler. Strong grower. Flowers; in clusters of 6 to 10, semi-double, yellow in bud, tinged with yellow when half open and white when fully open.

Dorothy Perkins. An exceptionally fine rose of American origin. It is unusually hardy and blooms profusely, bearing clusters of ten to thirty flowers on stems eight to ten inches long. The flowers are very double and a beautiful shell pink in color.

HARDY SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS

Prices do not include postage. Where they can be sent by mail postage is given; no charge is made for packing.

AKEBIA QUINATA

A graceful vine with small, deep green foliage and bearing in early spring numerous clusters of fragrant violet brown flowers. 20c. each, \$2 per doz. Postage 5c. each.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii. (Japan or Boston Ivy). Clings to any surface, either wood or stone and grows rapidly, forming a mat of foliage. In autumn the leaves change color to shades of orange, red and scarlet. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz. Postage 5c. each. Extra large plants 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz. Postage 5c. each.

Quinquefolia (American Ivy, Virginia Creeper, Woodbine). Very hardy and a rapid grower, especially fine for fences, walls, etc. 20c. each, \$2 per doz. Postage 5c. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)

A strong rapid grower, producing large, broad, light green leaves. Strong plants. 40c. each, \$4. doz. Postage 5c. each.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

A handsome dwarf Japanese Barberry for low ornamental hedge purposes. In autumn the leaves turn to a bright red. Flowers, reddish; berries, bright crimson. 20c. each; \$2 per doz.

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Vine)

A handsome old fashioned vine with large fern like foliage and deep orange colored flowers. 25c. each, \$2.50 doz.

CINNAMON VINE (*Dioscorea batatas*)

A rapid grower, having heart shaped glossy green leaves and bearing small clusters of cinnamon scented white flowers. 5c. each, 50c. doz., \$4 per 100. Postage 2c. each.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI

A hybrid between *D. gracilis* and *D. parviflora*. Dwarf upright habit and free flowering. Flowers pure white 20c. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA

(Golden Bells). An erect growing shrub bearing bright yellow drooping flowers. Blooms in April. 20c. each; \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS

The most popular of all climbers, grows rapidly in almost any good soil, responds well to extra manuring.

Jackmanii. Profuse bloomer. Flowers from 4 to 6 inches across, intense violet purple in color. 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100. Postage 5c. each.

Madame Edouard Andre. Profuse bloomer, flowers large, bright crimson; fine. 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100. Postage 5c. each.

Paniculata. One of the most valuable of the climbers, grows very rapidly and bears its pure white fragrant flowers in large clusters. 20c. each, \$2 per doz. Postage 5c. each.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

(Althea) (Rose of Sharon). Beautiful shrub's blooming from August to October and bearing large showy flowers.

Double Red, Double White, Single White. 20c. each; \$2 per doz.

**HYDRANGEA PANICULATA
GRANDIFLORA**

Large panicles of white flowers changing to pink at the base. Perfectly hardy, grows rapidly, eventually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet; commences to flower in August, when very few shrubs are in bloom, and lasts until cut off by severe frosts. Fine hardy plants, 20c. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100; extra large plants, 40c. each; \$4 per dozen; \$30 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

One of the best hedge shrubs known. Is thornless. Nearly evergreen and can be trimmed in any form.

	Height	Doz.	100	1000
Strong 1 year old	18-24 in.	35c.	\$2.50	\$20.
" 2 "	24-30 "	50c.	3.50	30.
" 3 "	30-60 "	75c.	5.00	40.

PURPLE FRINGE

(Smoke Tree) A beautiful spreading shrub, bearing large feathery sprays of purplish green resembling clouds of smoke. 20c. each; \$2 doz.

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA

A popular shrub, bearing clusters of large fragrant flowers. 20c. each; \$2 doz.

SPIRAEA

A fine class of low spreading shrubs, easily grown and blooming freely. 20c. each; \$2 doz.

Anthony Waterer. One of the finest. Flowers dark crimson. Blooms all summer.

Douglasi. Rose colored; blooms July and Aug.

Van Houttei. The best of the Spireas. Plant is literally covered with masses of snow-white flowers, very hardy.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE

An evergreen Japanese variety, the foliage remaining green after severe freezing weather. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow, very fragrant. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz. Postage 5c. each.

WISTARIA SINENSIS

A very strong rapid grower; prefers a sunny location. Flowers borne very freely in long racemes.

Blue or White. 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

SMALL FRUITS

Single and dozen lots by mail or express, prepaid. Larger lots by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Special prices on large lots quoted on application.

STRAWBERRIES

CULTURE. Strawberries require a thorough preparation of the ground by spading or plowing. Work into the soil a liberal quantity of sheep manure and wood ashes. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, the plants 15 inches apart in rows. Pinch off all runners. Cultivate frequently. In December cover the entire bed 1 inch deep with straw or long litter. In late March remove the litter from the crowns of the plants leaving sufficient about the plants to cover the ground and keep the berries clean.

This system of Strawberry growing is especially adapted to autumn and summer planting, and produces the finest berries and largest crop from a given area.

Varieties marked (P) are pistillate.

Bederwood. Perfect blossom. Second early. Very productive. Medium large; good grower; light red in color. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

Bubach (P). Very large; strong grower; dark red in color. 1.00, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

Lovett. Perfect blossom. Extremely late; large and productive. Good grower and one of the best for canning. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

Wm. Belt. Perfect blossom. Medium to late Large; fine quality; good grower; dark red in color; very fine for the table. The first few berries are fan-shaped, and after that they are of the regular shape. 100, \$1.25 doz., 40c.

Glen Mary (P). This fine sort is of large size, good quality and large yield. In these three respects we believe it is unsurpassed. Color, dark glossy crimson. 100, \$1.00; doz., 35c.

GOOSEBERRIES

All two-year-old bushes

Plant in rows. The same directions given for Currants apply equally to Gooseberries. The greatest enemy is mildew, which, however, may be generally avoided by planting in partial shade and by thorough mulching. The varieties offered below are seldom attacked by mildew.

Downing. The best of the American seedlings; fruit, large, pale green, and of excellent quality, for cooking or table use. Bushes, stocky, vigorous, hardy and very prolific. Doz., 80c.; ea., 15c.

Pearl. Very prolific. Fruit, white, medium size and fine quality. Doz., 80c.; ea., 15c.

RASPBERRIES

Before strawberries are entirely gone Raspberries begin to ripen, and if right varieties have been selected, there need be no break in a continuous supply, both for home and market. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, with plants 2 to 3 feet in the row. They should be pinched back when 2 to 3 feet high and allowed to branch freely and so form strong, stocky bushes.

Columbian. Midseason. Purple. Most desirable for the garden; very strong-growing, hardy cane, often an inch or more in diameter and branching very freely. A rich table berry. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Cuthbert. Midseason. Red. Plant of vigorous growth. Very prolific; fruit, very large, crimson, firm and good. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Gregg. Late. Black. Canes of strong, vigorous growth; berries, very large, with heavy bloom. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 60c.

Loudon. Red. Hardier, better and more productive than Cuthbert. Berries, firm, bright red; splendid shipper. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 80c.

Miller. Early. Red. Large-fruited and profuse bearer; excellent grower, with large and abundant foliage. Color, brilliant red; sweet, luscious flavor. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Marlboro. Early. Red. The largest of the early red Raspberries. The canes are hardy and fairly productive; berries, crimson and of fine quality. 100, \$2.00; 50, \$1.25; doz., 50c.

Ohio. Midseason. Black. Exceedingly productive; very hardy, excellent quality; berries of good size; jet black. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 60c.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are not very particular as to soil, and can be grown on almost any tillable ground. They want liberal culture and not too heavy manuring, as it tends to too much cane-growth. Plant, cultivate and train same as Raspberries.

El Dorado. Second early. Fine quality and a good bearer. Berries, medium size, jet-black; sweet, rich and pleasant; canes, strong, hardy and productive. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 80c.

Early Harvest. Early. Profitable because of its extreme earliness and productiveness. Berries, uniform; glossy black; excellent quality. 100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; doz., 40c.

Erie. Early. Canes of ironclad hardness, strong growth, free from diseases, and very productive. Berries largest size, fine quality, handsome and firm. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 50c.

Rathbun. The largest Blackberry in cultivation. Hardy, vigorous and a great bearer. Fruit is large throughout the season, and as a shipper it is unsurpassed. 100, \$2.50; 50, \$1.50; doz., 50c.

CURRANTS

All two-year-old

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence, being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet apart in rows. Keep the ground mellow and free of weeds and grass, using bone meal freely. Mulching is also advisable for the best returns.

Fay's Prolific. The best Red Currant grown; fruit, large, bright red, of good flavor and very free from acid. Bears early, and gives satisfaction everywhere. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

Red Cherry. A popular market variety, on account of its large-sized, deep red fruit. Very sturdy and thrifty grower. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

White Grape. The best white variety; large, handsome berries, and one of the best for the home garden. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

Black Naples. Fruit, large, handsome and highly flavored. An excellent variety for jams. 100, \$3.00; 50, \$2.00; doz., 75c.

HARDY GRAPE-VINES

All two-year-old stock

Plant in rows six feet apart, and eight feet apart in row. Dig holes sufficiently large to amply accommodate the roots of the vine, and use only fine surface soil in filling in, mixing it with a little ground bone and good manure.

Cut back one-year vines to two eyes, placing the lower one beneath the surface, spread the roots out, after trimming them. Place the stalk of the vine at one side of the hole and fill up with soil, pressing down firmly with the feet. Set a stake by the side of the stalk, to which the vine should be kept tied, which will be all the support needed for two years. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes. Any way of pruning to admit the sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

Concord. One of the best old sorts; bunch and berries large; color, black, with a rich bloom. Doz., \$1.25; ea., 20c.

Delaware. Red. Bunches, compact; berries, small, sweet and of the most excellent flavor. Doz., \$2.00; ea., 30c.

Moore's Diamond. A grand white Grape, first quality fruit. It ripens very early. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 20c.

Niagara. One of the best white Grapes. Hardy; fine quality. This is unsurpassed in its color and growth. Doz., \$1.50; ea., 20c.

Moore's Early. Color, black, resembling the Concord somewhat, but ripening two weeks earlier. Doz., \$1.75; ea., 25c.

Worden. Black. Very juicy, large size; early. One of the best for family use. Doz., \$1.75; ea., 25c.

INSECTICIDES

FUNGICIDES HERBICIDES FERTILIZERS

At the prices below I do not prepay charges, except where noted.

NOTE. Liquids and poisonous powders cannot be sent by mail.

Arsenate of Lead. For all leaf-eating insects. When once applied it sticks. Used as a spray. 2 lb. can, 50c.

Bordeaux Mixture (Liquid). For fungus diseases. Directions for use on can. 1 gal. can, \$1.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry). To be used with a dry powder duster or blower. 1 lb., pkg., 20c.

Bordeaux and Paris Green (Liquid). A combination which catches both bugs and blight at the same time. 1 gal. can, \$1.

Bug Death. For potato bugs and blight; contains no arsenic and will not wash off; can be applied dry or as a spray. Keeps the plants healthy and actually **increases the yield**. This has been proven by repeated tests. 100 lb. keg., \$7; 12½ lb., pkg., \$1; 5 lb., pkg., 50c.; 3 lb., pkg., 35c.; 1 lb., pkg., 15c.

Bordeaux and Paris Green (Dry). For use with a dry powder duster or blower. 1 lb. pkg., 25c.

Copper Sulphate. For fungus diseases. Used alone and also with lime in Bordeaux Mixure. 100 lbs., \$7; lb., 8c.

Hellebore, Powdered White, For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris green and London purple, and safer to use when fruits or vegetables are nearly ripe. Can be used as a powder or dissolved, 1 oz. in 3 gallons of water. Lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs. and over at 17c. per lb.

Lemon Oil. A highly concentrated insecticide. Fragrant, Non-Poisonous and Soluble in Water. Will destroy Mealy Bug, Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, Black or Green Fly and insects on animals. Half pint 25c. Pint 40c. Quart 75c. Half gallon \$1.25. Gallon \$2.



"Nico-Fume." For fumigating greenhouses. Is positively the strongest Tobacco Paper on the market; does not injure blooms, and furnishes the easiest method of fumigation ever devised. "Nico-Fume" is packed in special friction-top tins and is sold as follows: 288 sheets, \$6.50; 144 sheets, \$3.50; 24 sheets, 75c.

Petroleum Emulsion. Prepared according to the most improved formula; ready for use by simply adding water (25 to 50 parts water to one of Emulsion). For San Jose scale, cabbage worm scale on trees, caterpillars, melon louse rose bugs, greenfly and lice of all kinds, all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Qt., 50c.

Scalecide. The simplest and best preparation for the San Jose scale. It is a petroleum oil without the disagreeable petroleum smell. Mixes instantly with cold water and stays mixed. Use one gallon for every 20 gallons of water.

1 gallon can, \$1; 5 gallon can, \$3.25.
10 gallon can, \$6; 30 gallon barrel, \$16.
50 gallon barrel, \$25.



The Sterlingworth Sulphur Fumigating Candle is the most satisfactory Fumigating Candle manufactured. Besides being larger, thus producing more vapor than any other candle sold at the same price, they are encased in a tin covered box to insure safety in shipping. The candle itself is made from pure high grade sulphur, free from adulteration, and has a circular wick, which when once lighted stays lighted and burns until every particle of sulphur is consumed.

To add to the effectiveness of the sulphur, the tin box encasing the candle may be placed in a saucer of water; the steam arising from the water, generated by the heat from the burning sulphur, unites with the sulphur fumes, making the vapor more deadly than ordinary sulphur fumes. No other method is equally effective for killing insect life or disease germs.

This candle is especially useful in ridding greenhouses and poultry houses of insect pests, as the vapor from it penetrates crevices not reached by other means. All that is necessary to do is to close up the infected house or room and light the candle. The deadly fumes do the rest. Board of Health officials recommend sulphur fumes for destroying Typhoid, Diphtheria, Small Pox and other disease germs.

Price, each 15 cents; postage, 10 cents. One dozen by express, \$1.20.

KILLS

Sulpho-
Tobacco
Soap

INSECTS

Destroys cabbage-, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution. **10 cents.** **Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.**

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. **20 cents.** **Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.**

10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. **By Express, \$3.00.**

Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

Whale-Oil Soap. Made from pure Whale Oil and Caustic Soda. An excellent wash for trees and plants where insect and eggs affect the bark, and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up. 5 lbs., 50c.; 2 lbs., 25c.; lb. cake, 15c. Add 15c. per lb. if ordered by mail.



Sterlingworth Weed Killer is a most satisfactory and powerful Weed Killer, compounded especially for use on walks, drives, tennis courts, golf links, etc., etc. It is a dry powder to be dissolved in water. When

applied to vegetation it completely destroys all kinds of weeds and grass, including milkweed and witch grass, briars, burdock, dandelions, daisies, thistles, poison ivy and other objectionable vegetable growths. One application kills roots, as well as foliage, preventing further growth. It may be applied with an ordinary watering can. One gallon covers three to four square yards. Full directions on each package.

Prices: 1 lb. pkg. makes 15 gals., covers 45 to 60 sq. yds., 50 cents; 3 lb. pkg. makes 45 gals., covers 130 to 180 sq. yds., \$1.25; 5 lb. pkg. makes 100 gals., covers 300 to 400 sq. yds., \$2.

Pure Raw Bone Meal. Finely pulverized, excellent for rose culture. Decomposes rapidly and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade; excellent for mixing with potting soil. Recommended for lawns and gardens. 100 lbs., \$2.50.

A Wonderful,
Inexpensive
Insecticide

"BONORA"**Nature's Plant Food**

Good for all Flowering Plants, Vegetables, Lawns, Trees, Etc., Producing a Lasting and Healthy Growth.

Used in all the Parks of Greater New York, endorsed by Pres. Francis of the St. Louis World's Fair, endorsed by the Monmouth County Association of New Jersey, used on the principal public grounds of Washington, D. C., as follows: Capitol Grounds, Congressional Library Grounds, Botanical Gardens, Soldiers' Home, Zoological Garden, is used on the estates of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Aldrich, Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mr. John A. McCall, Mr. Perry Belmont, Commodore E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goblet, Mr. W. H. Poor, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. M. C. D. Borden, Mr. W. F. Havemeyer Mr. Daniel O'Day, Mr. S. R. Guggenheim, Mr. Samuel Sachs, Mr. S. M. Colgate, and many others. **Cut Worms, Bugs, Wire Worms, etc., cannot live where "BONORA" is used.**

Directions For Using. Dissolve one teaspoonful or half an ounce in seven pints of cold water, one ounce in fourteen pints or one pound in twenty-eight gallons of water, for use on all vegetables, flowering plants and lawns. Sprinkle it on the soil, that it may reach the roots, using a sufficient quantity to soak through the ground. Do this twice, one week apart, the third application ten days afterward. You can judge for yourself whether another application is necessary after you have seen the results from the second and third sprinklings. The object is to have the fertilizer reach the roots.

For fruit trees, shade trees and heavy wooded plants dissolve one teaspoonful or half ounce in five and one-half pints of water, one ounce in eleven pints or one pound in twenty-two gallons. Water with the solution after loosening the dirt around the roots, in order that the diluted liquid may soak well into the roots. Where this is done the results are simply wonderful. The great quantity of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in this article creates a healthy, vigorous growth, giving new life to the plant or tree, and matures a crop two to three weeks earlier, and produces a long and lasting fruit bearing plant or tree.

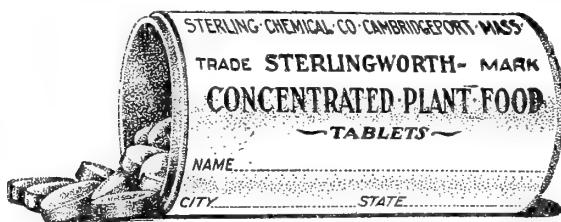
Put up in dry form as follows:

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,	makes 7 gals.,	.25c.	Postage 5c.
1 lb.,	" 28 "	.50c.	" 5c.
5 lbs.,	" 140 "	\$2.50	" 15c.

Canada Hard Wood Ashes. Drive away insects and improve the texture of the soil; indispensable for all crops requiring potash; very beneficial for garden and field crops; of high value for grass and lawns. Apply one to two tons per acre, as one application will do more than the same quantity would, applied in fractions. 100 lbs., \$1.00; ton, \$13.00.

INSECTICIDE APPLIANCES

At prices below I do not prepay charges



STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Contain Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

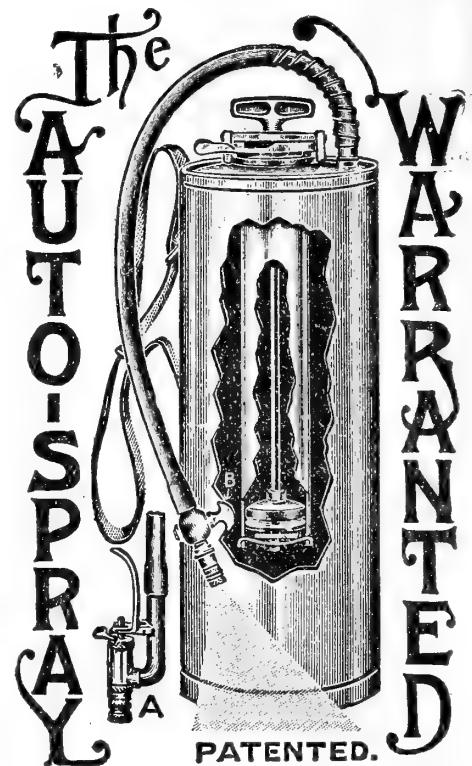
A New Scientific, Odorless, Concentrated Fertilizer for Potted Plants

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These Tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try **Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets**, and see how quickly they are benefitted. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. A pure, natural manure, and a nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and beneficial than guano or any other manure. It is the best of all manures for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. It makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure, without any deleterious effects. Nothing equals it for use on flower beds or for vegetable garden. Especially valuable for lawns; contains all the constituents for promoting a quick, luxuriant growth, and a rich green color. No raking-off required. No seeds of foul weeds in it. No offensive odor. Clean to handle. Absolutely safe.

Directions for Use. For lawns, use at the rate of from 500 to 600 pounds per acre. For pot plants, mix one part of sheep manure to six parts of soil. For use in the vegetable garden, spread over the surface and dig in. For liquid manure, one pound to five gallons of water per day can be safely used. 100 lbs., \$1.50. Price on application for ton lots.

Kainit, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda and other Chemicals. Prices on application.



Auto Sprayer. Works automatically for six to fifteen minutes, according to the nozzle opening. It may be charged in fifteen seconds by a few strokes of the plunger. Capacity, four gallons, and when properly charged, contains three gallons of solution and one gallon of compressed air. Eight to twelve strokes of the plunger will compress the air and two pumpings will discharge the entire contents. Three gallons of solution or one charge will easily cover one-half acre of potatoes or other similar crop.

Each machine is fitted with the "Auto-Pop," ("A"), an automatic nozzle, which is closed by the air pressure used to operate the "Auto-Spray." In operation a lever is moved by simply closing the hand, thus opening the valve and allowing an instantaneous discharge of spray. By releasing the lever it closes itself automatically, hence the spray is under perfect control.

Diameter, 7 inches; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, empty, 7 lbs.; weight, loaded, 39 lbs.; weight, shipping, 12 lbs. **No. 1 B**—Brass Tank and Pump, \$6.50, complete. **No. 1 D**—Galvanized Tank, \$4.50.



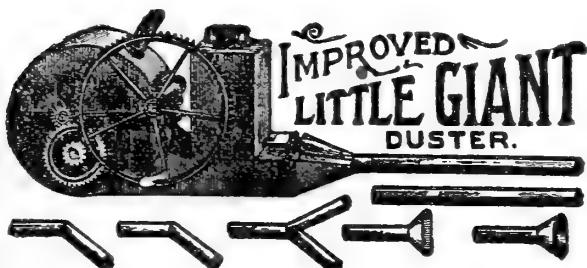
Acme Powder Gun. Will handle all kinds of dry insecticides. Made of sound, seasoned lumber and best quality of leather. Well finished throughout.

Acme Single Gun (As illustrated). Each, 75c.

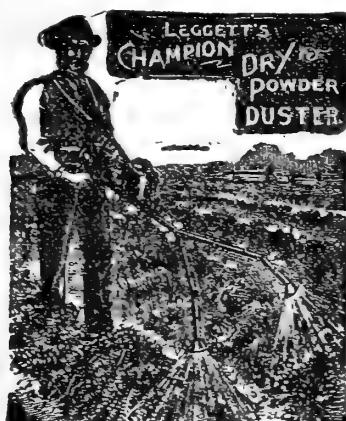
Acme Double Gun. Each, \$1.50.



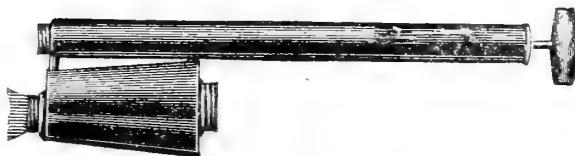
Brownie Duster. For dry powders. Weight complete, 3 1-2 lbs., 2 16-in. tubes and one bent nozzle with each machine. Capacity of reservoir, 1-2 lb. Each, \$3.



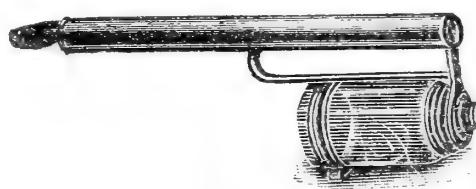
Little Giant Duster. For dry powders. 2 tubes, 5 nozzles, and shoulder strap with each machine. Capacity, nearly 1 quart of powder. Weight, 5 lbs.; shipping weight, 12 lbs. Each \$5



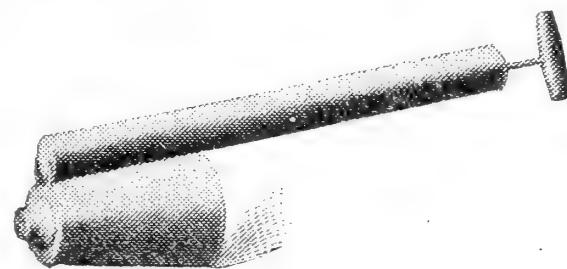
Champion Duster. For dry powders. Handles two rows at one time, adjustable to any width of row; will do as much in one day as a horse power sprayer. 4 tubes, six nozzles, 2 carrying straps and 1 oil can with each machine. Capacity, over 1 quart of powder. Weight about 6 lbs.; shipping weight 15 lbs. Each, \$7.50.



Lowell Duster. For all kinds of dry powders. Works the same as a sprayer. Made of tin. Each, 60c.



Lowell Glass Tank Sprayer. No corks to lose out; they have a screw cap where jar is filled. A perfectly dry pump; when plunger is drawn back no solution is sucked up into pump cylinder, thus valves are always dry and pliable and ready for use; the cylinder is 6 inches longer than any other make, thus allowing operator to stand up straight, and avoids backaches. Will spray up as well as down. Each sprayer has a large hand-hold, agitator, two short, straight brass solution tubes; valves are cut from whole hides of best leather. Jar is held by a heavy one-inch band of XX tin. No wire band used. Solution tank is one-quart Mason glass fruit-jar. Finished in bright red enamel. No. 1 Lowell glass tank sprayers, tin tube, zinc jar top and can screw. Each, 75c.



Lowell No. 4 Sprayer. A tin sprayer having the long pump cylinder of the Glass Tank Sprayer. The best made. Each, 30c.

TRY
JOSIAH YOUNG'S
"Honest"
POULTRY REMEDIES

See Page 104

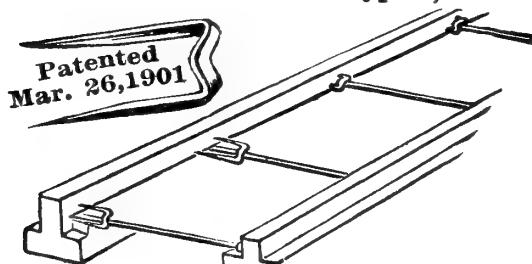
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES

Customer pays charges except where otherwise noted.

FORKS

- Hay.** Two-time, each 40c.
- Three-time, each 50c.
- Stone Picking.** Six-tine, long handle. 75c. each.
- Manure.** Four-tine, each 60 cts.; five-tine, each 75 cts.; six-tine, each 85 cts.
- Spading.** Long or short handle, 65c.

"PEERLESS" GLAZING POINT. (Improved Van Reyper.)



Glazing Points. Peerless. Box (1,000), 75c.

HOES

All Hoes are fitted with handles

Regular Pattern. 6 to 8 inch blade, shank fitting. 40c. each.

Washington County Pattern. 6 to 8 inch blade, shank fitting. 50c. each.

Warren (Heart Shaped). 35c. each.

Scuffle Hoes. 6 inch. 25c. each.

Daisy Scuffle Hoe. No. 4. 50c. each.

POTATO HOOKS

Batcheller-Round Tine. 4 tines, 50c.

" " " 6 " 60c.

Hall—Diamond Tine. 4 " 50c.

GRASS HOOKS



Fraser. (English) **Bardens. Solid**
No. 2, Solid Back, 25c. Steel, warranted, 45c.

CORN HOOKS

- Carver.** 25c. **Granville.** 25c

HOSE

"Black Seal" 3 ply, 50 ft. lengths with couplings; per foot, 12c.

"Black Seal" 4 ply, 50 ft. lengths with couplings; per foot, 14c.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES

- American.** Straight edge; 30c.

BORDER KNIVES

- 9 inch, with handle, 50c.

BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES



919—Budding; 1 blade, ivory handle; \$1; postpaid.



690—Budding; 2 blade Buffalo handle, ivory tips; 80c.; postpaid.



801—Pruning; 1 blade, cocoa handle; 4 inch blade; 50c.; postpaid.

MASTICA



For glazing green-houses, sash and hot-beds. Cheaper and more durable than putty. Best glazing material known. Easily applied. Gal., \$1.25.

Mastica Machine.

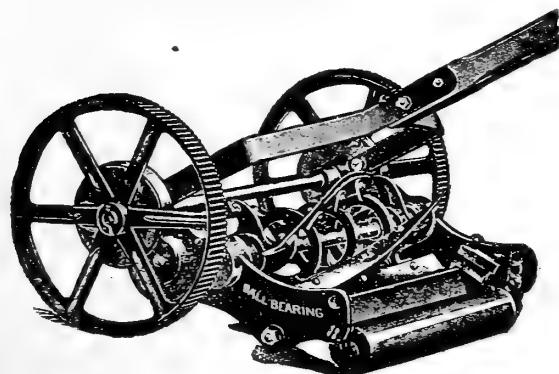
For applying Mastica, putty, etc. \$1.25.

LAWN MOWERS

THE TOWNSEND LINE

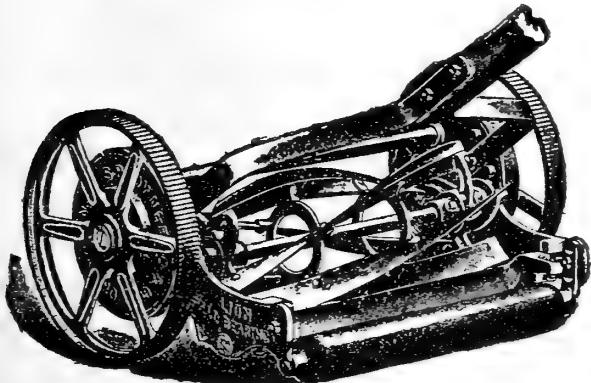
These Lawn Mowers are built for service. Made of the best possible materials and by expert mechanics. The reels are fitted with ball bearings of the very highest grade, exact to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1—1000 of an inch. The ratchets are double and made of steel giving an instantaneous clutch and the greatest amount of durability. The cones and ball cup have a screw micrometer adjustment, simple and positive, avoiding all possibility of side thrust by the reel.

The cutter bar adjustments are simple, positive, and rigid, easy to change but sure. Owing to the method of construction these mowers will cut within $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches of any object while other makes cut from 1 to 2 inches farther away. They are well speeded and "bite" frequently, leaving a smooth velvety lawn. The Townsend line is made in three styles as follows:



Victory. A general purpose, medium weight mower for all around work. They have $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, four-bladed reels and 10 inch driving wheels.

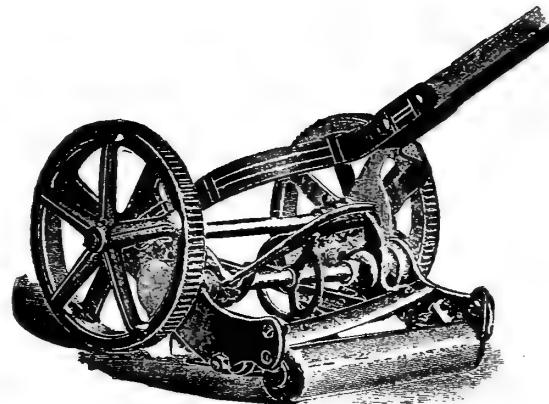
14 inch \$8. 16 inch \$8.50.
18 inch \$9. 20 inch \$10.



Lion. A specially built machine for heavy work or large level areas such as cemeteries, parks and private estates.

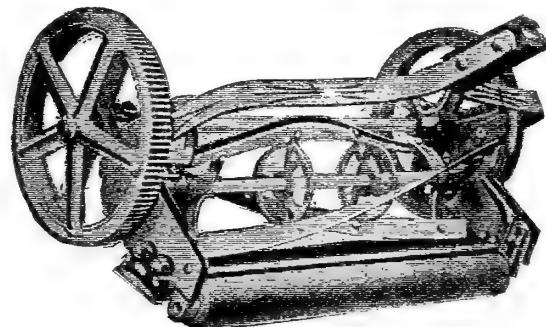
Reels are $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, five bladed. 10 inch driving wheels, made in two sizes.

16 inch \$8.50 18 inch \$9.



Spider. A special high-grade light-running machine, easy to operate and almost noiseless. Has 4 bladed reels $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 9 inch driving wheels.

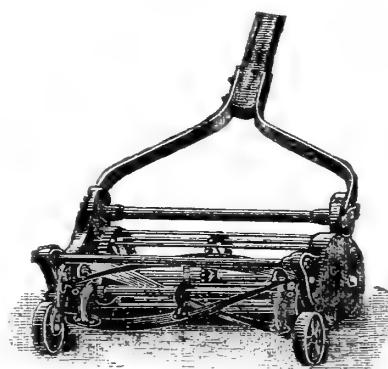
14 inch \$7. 16 inch \$7.50. 18 inch \$8.



THE NORKA LAWN MOWER

This is the best low-priced mower I know of; and, for small city lots where the use for a mower is limited, will give perfect satisfaction. It has high wheels, a three bladed reel and is very light running.

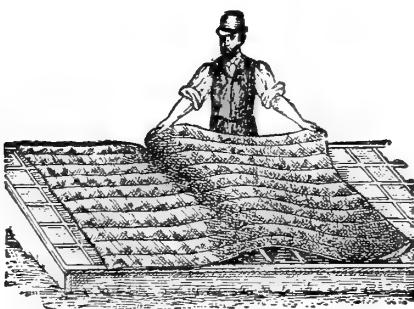
12 inch, \$2.50	14 inch, \$2.75
16 inch, 3.00	18 inch, 3.25



THE EASY LAWN MOWER

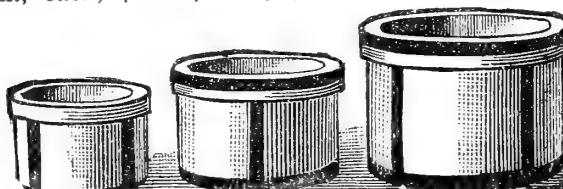
Made especially for cutting borders, terraces or among shrubbery. The driving gears are operated by an open steel roller and as the reel is in front the mower always runs on the cut part of the lawn.

10 inch cut, \$6.00 12 inch, \$7.50



HOTBED MATS

Made of burlap, thickly padded with waste wool and cotton; warmer and less bulky than straw. Size 76x84 in., each, \$1.35; doz., \$13; 76x76 in., each, \$1.25; doz., \$12.



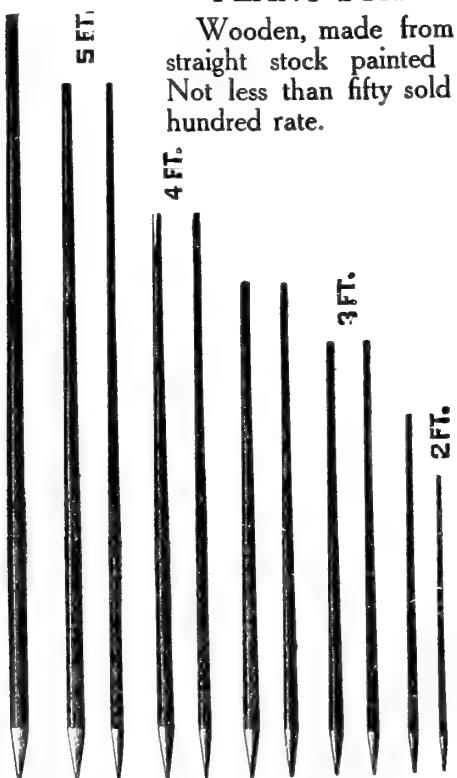
MEASURES

Cans, iron bound, 1-qt. 15c.; 2-qt. 20c.; 4-qt. 25c.; 8-qt. 35c.; 16-qt. 50c.; nest of five, \$1.25.

Seamless Steel. Stamped from one piece; galvanized. 2-qt. 20c.; 4-qt. 35c.; 8-qt. 60c.

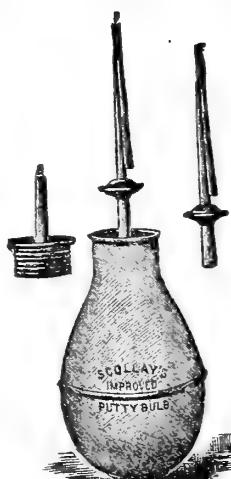
PLANT STAKES

Wooden, made from clean straight stock painted green. Not less than fifty sold at the hundred rate.



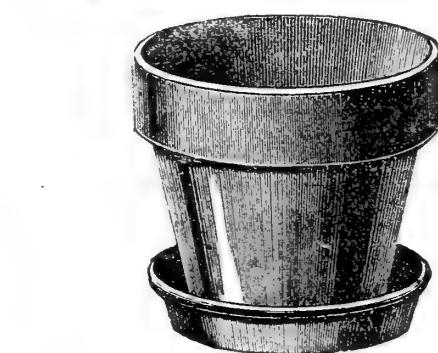
	100	Doz.		100	Doz.		
Light .	1 1/2 ft.	1.00	.17	Heavy .	3 ft.	4.85	.75
2 "	1.70	.28		3 1/2 "	5.65	.88	
2 1/2 "	2.40	.39		4 "	6.50	1.10	
3 "	3.20	.51		5 "	8.15	1.25	
3 1/2 "	4.00	.63		6 "	9.80	1.55	
4 "	4.80	.75					
5 "	5.60	.88					

Bamboo Stakes. Put up in bundles of 250 stakes from 5 to 8 feet long. Bundle, \$2; 100, \$1; doz., 15c.



Rubber Putty Bulbs.

For glazing. Each, 85c.; 10c. extra for postage.

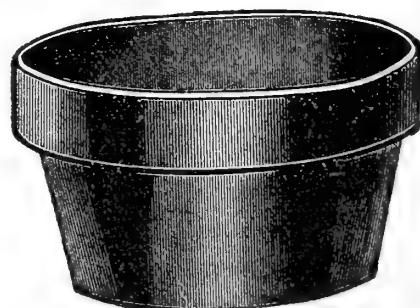


Rubber Plant Sprinklers.

Each, 75c.; add 5c. extra for postage.

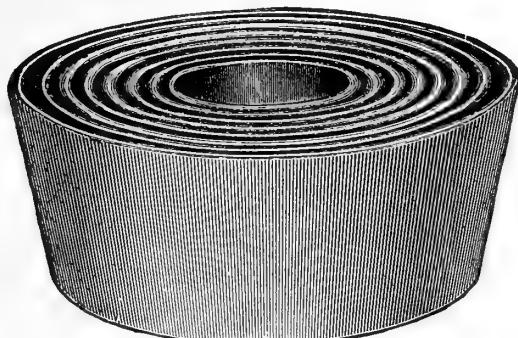
STANDARD FLOWER-POTS

	Each	Doz.
2-inch	\$0 02	\$ 0 10
3-inch	02	15
4-inch	03	20
5-inch	04	35
6-inch	05	50
7-inch	08	75
8-inch	10	1 00
9-inch	15	1 50
10-inch	20	2 00
11-inch	25	2 50
12-inch	30	3 00
14-inch	75	7 50
16-inch	1 50	15 00



BULB PANS. Standard shape with rim

	Each	Doz.
4-inch	\$0 03	\$0 30
5-inch	04	35
6-inch	05	40
7-inch	08	60
8-inch	10	80
9-inch	15	1 00
10-inch	20	1 50
12-inch	30	2 50
14-inch	40	4 00



Fern Pans

FERN PANS. No rims

Diam.	Depth	Each	Doz.
4-inch	1 1/8 -inch	.03	.30
4 3/4 -inch	2 1/8 -inch	.04	.40
5 1/2 -inch	2 1/4 -inch	.05	.50
6 1/4 -inch	2 1/2 -inch	.06	.60
7-inch	2 5/8 -inch	.07	.70
8-inch	3 1/8 -inch	.10	1.00
9-inch	3 1/4 -inch	.12	1.20
10-inch	4-inch	.15	1.40

PLAIN EARTHEN HANGING BASKETS

	Each	Doz.
7-inch . . .	\$0 15	1.50
8-inch . . .	20	2.00
9-inch . . .	25	2.50
10-inch . . .	30	3.00



Prices per 100 or 1,000 upon application. Saucers for flower pots same price as pots above.

POT LABELS, WOODEN.

Postage or express not prepaid.

PLAIN	1,000	100	Doz.
3 1/2-in.60	.10	.05
4 -in.75	.10	.05
5 -in.	1.00	.15	.05
6 -in.	1.25	.15	.05

PAINTED	1,000	100	Doz.
3 1/2-in.80	.15	.05
4 -in.	1.00	.15	.05
5 -in.	1.25	.15	.05
6 -in.	1.50	.20	.05

12-in. Garden Labels.	6.00	1.00	.10

SHOVELS

Round Point. Best quality steel; long or short handle. Each 65 cts.

Square. Best quality steel; long or short handle. Each 65 cts.

Snow. Steel, long or D handle. Each 40 cts.

Scoop, Wire. For vegetables or potatoes. Each \$1.50.

Scoop, Wooden. For grain. Each 75 cts.

Scoop, Steel, D Handle. Each 75 cts.

Spades. Best quality. Handle long or short. Each 65 cts.

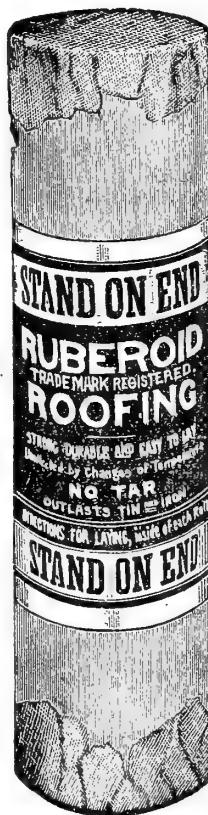
RAKES

Steel, Garden. 12 teeth, 45 cts.; 14 teeth, 50 cts.; 16 teeth, 55 cts.

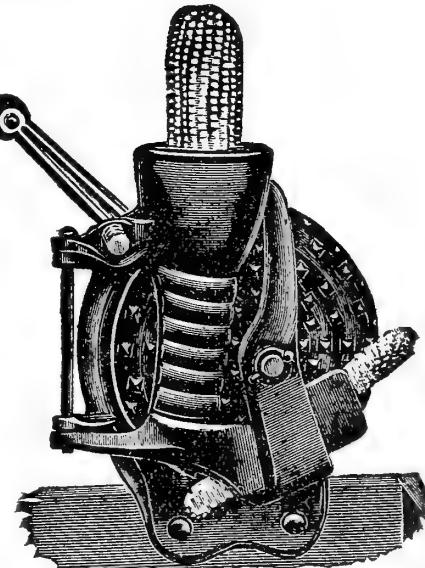
Wooden, Lawn. Best quality. 22 teeth, 35cts.

Steel Wire, Lawn. 35 cts.

Automatic Self-Cleaning. For lawns. Wooden, 26 teeth, 55 cts.

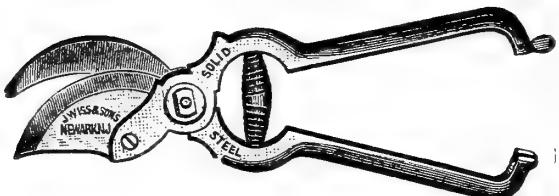
RUBEROID ROOFING.

The most durable roofing and siding on the market. Lasts indefinitely with but ordinary attention. Roofs covered with Ruberoid fifteen years ago are in perfect condition to-day. Write for samples. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ply, per square or 100 square feet, \$1.75, weight 26 lbs.; 1-ply, per square or 100 square feet, \$2.25, weight 33 lbs.; 2-ply, per square or 100 square feet, \$3.25, weight 44 lbs.; 3-ply, per square or 100 square feet, \$4, weight 54 lbs. The cement necessary for seams, the nails and caps, together with sufficient extra material to make a 2-inch lap at seams, are included in these prices and weights.

**IRON KING SHELLER**

This sheller is as nearly perfect as a hand corn sheller can be made. It is neat, light, strong, runs easy and is durable; shells large or small ears perfectly, and will shell popcorn without extra attachments. Weight, 11 pounds. Each, \$1.

SHEARS



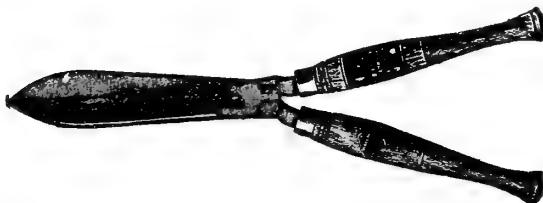
Wiss Pruning Shear. The best pruning shear made, will cut through one inch solid oak. Handles are drop forged; blades of best cutlery steel, finely tempered and hardened and are detachable. 9 inches long. Each, \$2. Postage 25c.



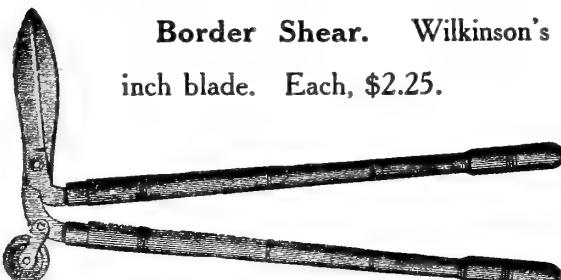
California Pattern Pruning Shear. A good shear for ordinary service and general light pruning. 7 inches long. Each, 60c. Postage 15c.



Kelly. Combined pruning and picking shear. Made of first quality steel. Each, 60c., postpaid.



Hedge Shears. Wilkinson's 10 inch blade. Each, \$1.50.



Border Shear. Wilkinson's 9 inch blade. Each, \$2.25.



Grass or Garden Shears. Each, 25c. Postage 10c.

Sheep Shears. First quality steel. Polished and tempered. Each, \$1; postpaid.

GARDEN TROWELS



Riveted Handle. Steel blade. 25c. each; 35c., postpaid.

RAFFIA. For tying plants. Also used for making fancy baskets. Lb., 15c.; postage, 15c. per lb. Special price on larger lots.

THERMOMETERS

For Incubator Thermometers See Incubators

Regular. Made to fill a demand for a reliable low-priced article. 7-inch 15c., 8-inch 20c., 10-inch 25c.



Special. A high grade thermometer, finished neatly in black-japanned case and tested for accuracy. 6-inch 30c., 8-inch 50c., 10-inch 80c., 12-inch \$1.

Convex. Made with a convex backing which throws the tube forward, making it easy to read. Finished in black-japan frame with bright metal scale. 6-inch 30c., 8-inch 40c., 10-inch 50c., 12-inch 60c., postpaid.



Special

Convex

Blue Spirit. A first-class large tube thermometer, filled with blue spirit and mounted on a wood back, with graduations marked in large numbers, making it easy to read. Graduated to 40 degrees below zero. Each, 50c., postpaid.



Hotbed, or Mushroom Bed. Pointed brass bottom for plunging. Best grade, \$1.50; standard grade, \$1.

WEEDERS



Hazeltine's. Each, 25c. Postage, 5c.



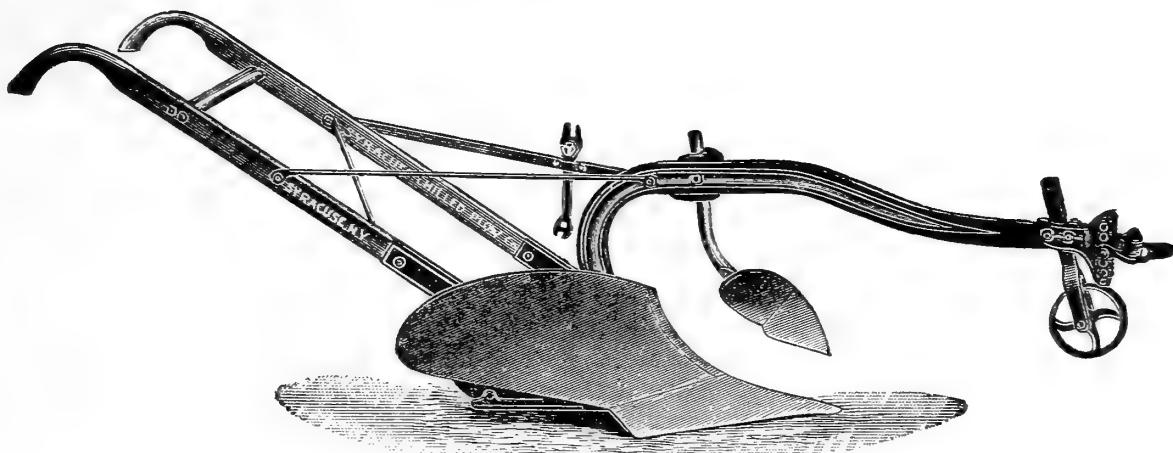
Excelsior. Each, 10c. Postage, 5c.



Lang's Each, 25c. Postpaid.

Dandelion Spuds. 25c. each.

PLOWS



Syracuse Steel Plows. These Plows have a large and unprecedented sale, and are popular in all sections where combination Plows are used. The mold board of highest grade of soft center plow steel, is so fashioned that a furrow may be turned smoothly up or down on sloping land, which feature has greatly increased its sale in all sections where the land is somewhat rolling. I recommend these Plows to all parties desiring a perfect combination Plow for general-purpose work. I sell them on trial, and, if not entirely satisfactory, they may be returned to me and the money will be refunded.

No. 32, medium size two-horse, furrow 5 to 7½ inches deep, 10 to 13 inches wide, \$14.75.

No. 31, large two-horse furrow 5 to 8½ inches deep, 12 to 15 inches wide, each \$15.

No. 452 is a new, two-horse Plow, with short beam and handles, with all the good points of the No. 32. Cast shin piece, steady running and easily handled. \$12.50.

No. 62. This Plow is the same as the No. 32 with the exception of a cast landside and shin piece. \$12.50.

Chilled Iron. Chilled Iron mold boards, chilled iron landside, chilled iron share. Steel beam, jointer and wheel standards, warranted not to bend or break. They are the best general-purpose chilled Plows made. The mold-boards have the same superior turning qualities of the No. 31 combination Plows, but are better adapted to gravelly and stony soils.

No. 401, large two-horse, furrow 5 to 8 inches deep, 12 to 15 inches wide, \$11.50.

No. 402, medium two-horse, furrow 5 to 7 inches deep, 11 to 13 inches wide, \$11.

No. 403, light two-horse, furrow 4 to 6 inches deep, 9 to 12 inches wide, complete, \$10.

Syracuse Vineyard and Garden Plows. Gardeners pronounce them superior to all others. Horse can walk in the furrows or on the land; handles can be adjusted sideways or up and down.

No. 5, 1878, one-horse, furrows 3 to 5½ inches deep, 7 to 10 inches wide. Complete, \$7.

Syracuse Side-Hill Plow. A steel truss beam, combining lightness with strength; side shifting and adjustable handles, giving increased comfort to user, as he can always walk squarely behind the Plow; handles alike and interchangeable; an automatic, uncloggable joiner; a success in weedy land. An automatic colter always in line with the cutting edge of the share. An automatic steel shifting lever clevis changing line of draft; an unequalled spring foot latch with quickly adjustable wheel, inclining forward or back, practically lengthening or shortening the beam.

No. 812, medium, two-horse, furrow 4 to 7 inches deep, 10 to 15 inches wide, \$13.50.

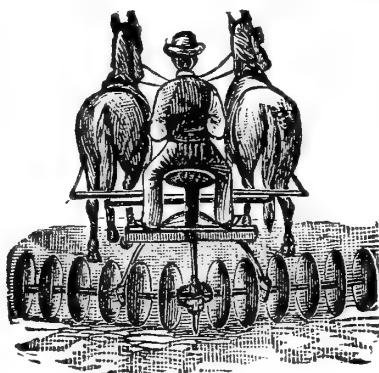
Syracuse Corn Plow, B, One Handle. This corn Plow has wood beam and is used mostly for marking corn and potato ground; is sometimes used for plowing with one horse. \$4.

One-Horse, General-Purpose, or Corn Plow, 50 L. Two-handle, chilled iron mold-board, sloping chilled landside, index beam, quickly set to take more or less land. Mold-board is made high, with gradual turn. \$5.

Syracuse Contractor's Plow, No. 99. Four to eight horses, weight with shoe, 310 pounds; steel truss beam, steel mold-board and wrought steel point, adjustable shoe in place of wheel; loop handle wear irons, very strongly built, slight turning capacity, suitable for severe grading purposes in shale or hard-pan. \$30.

Contractor's Plow, No. 1. 1878. Hard iron wearing parts, extra heavy beam, share and strip. Steel wheel standard. Will turn furrow, 5 to 9 inches deep, 12 to 15 inches wide. A good plow for general grading purposes. \$13.

Cambridge Shovel Plow. Blades and wings of steel; wings adjustable to throw more or less earth. Especially adapted for hilling potatoes and other light work. \$4.



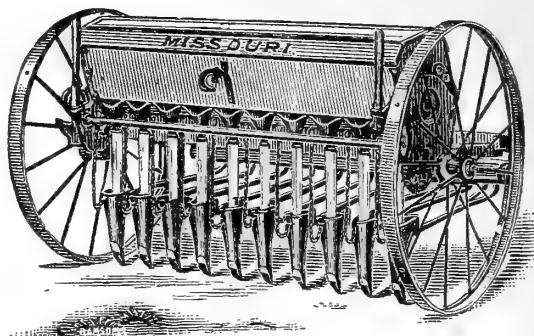
Syracuse Steel Frame Disc Harrow. The frame, both in the crosshead and gang beams, is made of double bars of highly tempered angle steel, giving both strength and rigidity. Attached to the frame are steel arms, which connect the bearing boxes; each gang has a double-jointed hinge which acts vertically and horizontally, giving flexibility and free action when working on uneven ground. By means of the adjustable hold-down castings, the harrow can be made to cut at a uniform depth the full length.

12 Discs, 16 in. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -feet cut, 2 horses. \$25
12 Discs, 18 in. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -feet cut, 3 horses. \$27

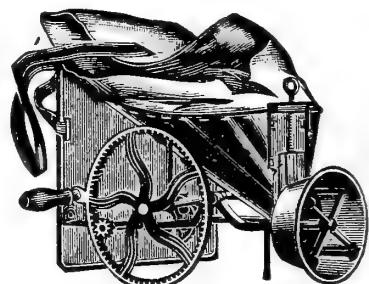
Syracuse Lever Spring Tooth. Frame bars of angle steel, thoroughly protected by steel shoes, doubling the life of the harrow. Frame bars raised at the rear inner ends, as shown in cut, giving free outlet to trash; frame with small opening at front, absolutely preventing all loading at this point, so common in other makes. Tooth bars of channel steel journaled in malleable brackets above the frame, which gives the teeth high support and greater range of adjustment for depth of cultivation and clearance. Teeth with reversible points, which give double wear; teeth raised by levers, so that the harrow rests upon the frame, or runners, making it convenient for transportation. Fifteen teeth, two sections. \$15.50.



Evans Spike Tooth Harrow. Each section is furnished with a lever so that the teeth can be set at any angle without stopping the team; this enables the operator to clear the teeth of trash or make it a smoothing harrow at will. With the teeth laid flat, the harrow is supported at the corners by shoes, making it easy of transportation. Sections are made with five u-bars of steel well braced, and hold 25 or 30 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch steel teeth; each tooth is securely held in malleable holders with one bolt, and the holders constructed so that $\frac{1}{2}$ - or $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch teeth can be used. The cross bars are of heavy steel, well braced, making a strong, durable harrow. The sections are fastened to the draw-bar so as to be independent of each other, and to turn readily without lapping. 50 teeth, \$12.50; 60 teeth, \$13.50.



Missouri Seed Drills. Has seed and grain-sower, and a genuine force feed fertilizer attachment, distributing all kinds, as ashes, plaster, phosphates, etc., without clogging. It is exceedingly simple, and commends itself at sight. The quantity sown is regulated by cog-wheels, same as grain-sower. No more power is required to propel the fertilizer than the seeder, consequently the draft of the combined drill is but a trifle more than the plain drill. By means of the lever the gearing may be thrown in or out while at work, so that fertilizer may be sown on poor, and shut off on fertile lands in the same field. Price 11 Hoes, \$70.



Cahoon. This is a light, strong and durable and seeder. Will sow all kinds of grain and seeds accurately. Each \$3.50.



New Idea. The best broadcast hand seed sower for the price. \$1.

Acme Seed Drill. For sowing small seeds in hot-bed; easily regulated as to quantity to be sown and depth. Will sow a small packet of seed as well as a larger bulk. 55 cts.

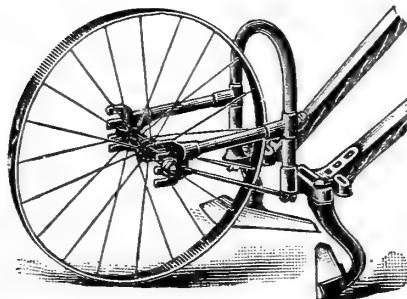


THE No. 1, "IRON AGE"
Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Price, complete with one pair of side hoes, four cultivator teeth, one pair of plows, and one pair of rakes \$6.50

Price, No. 3, plain (with side hoes only) \$3.75
No. 13, No. 1 with side hoes and teeth only. Price, . . . \$5.00

Packed Weight, 40 Pounds.



The Wheels are made of steel, very light and are 16 inches in height.

The Frame made of tubing, coupled to malleable castings; high arch, capable of working astride of 20-inch plants; three changes in height of wheels without entirely removing axle nuts; they not only can be placed inside the frame for working in narrow spaces, but an extra axle is sent out with each tool to be used in making a perfect Single Wheel Hoe.

The Handles are made of best ash and are adjustable in height, to suit a very small boy or tall man.

The Side Hoes. Probably the greatest amount and variety of work is accomplished with the side hoes. These can be placed astride or between the rows, and may be set to cut very close to the plants without endangering them. They can also be set to overlap as one is slightly in advance of the other, and weeding can be done in very narrow rows.

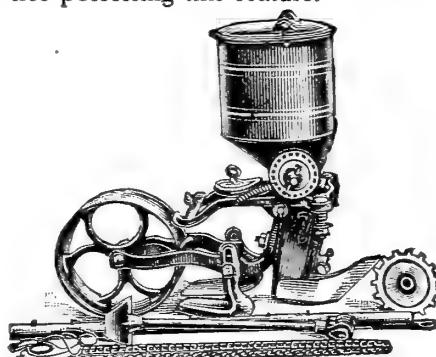
The Cultivator Teeth are used principally for deep cultivation and are particularly adapted to this service, as they are formed of a single piece of steel—slender yet strong. One or more can be used as the work demands.

The Plows can be used in various operations; in plowing away from or hillling crops; opening furrows and covering them after the manure and seed are placed therein.

The Rakes are used for leveling and fining the soil when preparing it for seed, and breaking the first crusts, thereby destroying millions of young weeds. They can be used astride the row or placed closely together, while by the use of ratchet washers, they can be adjusted to several angles.

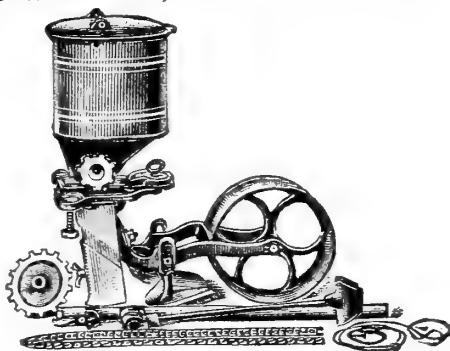
The Vine Lifters are detachable, and adjustable in height without entirely removing the confining nut. They are valuable in lifting the leaves and vines to prevent their being covered by the soil thrown by plows or hoes.

The Attachments applicable to this tool are listed below. The ability to apply any of them increases the variety of work that may be performed, and thus increases their value over others not possessing this feature.



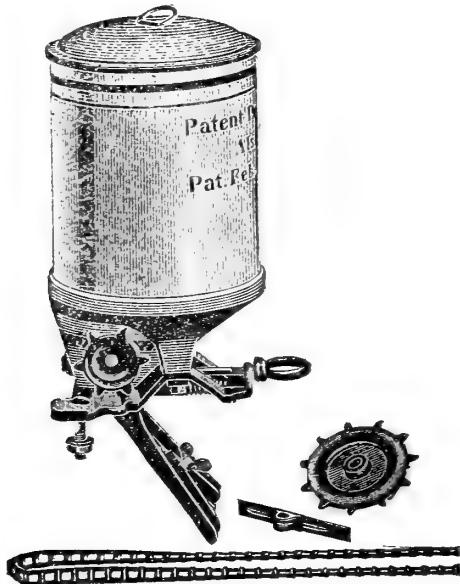
No. 6 "IRON AGE" Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment. Price, with all necessary parts, \$4.50.

One of the most important attachments to those who have purchased a No. 1, 3, 13, 20 21 "IRON AGE" Wheel Hoe is the No. 6 "IRON AGE" Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment. The application may be made in two or three minutes and when applied the tool is converted into a thoroughly reliable and satisfactory Hill and Drill Seeder, for sowing seed in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in continuous rows. With this attachment applied to the No. 1 Double and Single Wheel Hoe the combination makes the same tool as the No. 6 "IRON AGE" Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, and when applied to the No. 20 Single Wheel Hoe, the same as the No. 15 "IRON AGE" Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder.



No. 4 "IRON AGE" Drill Seeder Attachment. Price, with all necessary parts, \$3.50. This attachment is very similar to the No. 6 "IRON AGE" Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment, as mentioned above; but instead of sowing the seed both in hills and continuous rows, it is designed to sow in drills or continuous rows only, just as its name implies.

The No. 4 Drill Seeder Attachment will fit the same list of wheel hoes as mentioned above in connection with the No. 6 Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment. When applied to the No. 1 Double and Single Wheel Hoe the combination makes the same tool as the No. 4 "IRON AGE" Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe and Drill Seeder, and when applied to the No. 20 Single Wheel Hoe, the same as the No. 17 "IRON AGE" Combined Single Wheel Hoe and Drill Seeder.



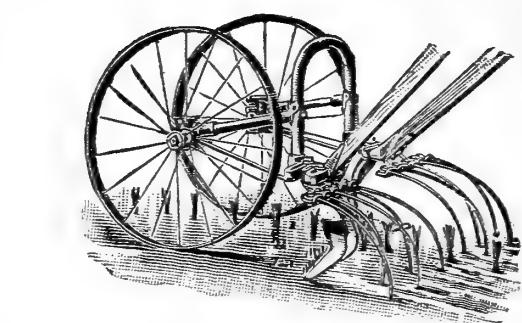
No. 25 "IRON AGE" Fertilizer Attachment. Price with all necessary parts, \$4.00.

Carrying out the same excellent plan of being able to add to Nos. 1, 3, 13, 20 and 41 "IRON AGE" Wheel Hoes a Hill and Drill Seeder or a Drill Seeder Attachment, we now have to offer a Fertilizer Attachment which is not only useful for those making use of the above tools but also to those having the "IRON AGE" Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, and 18 tools.

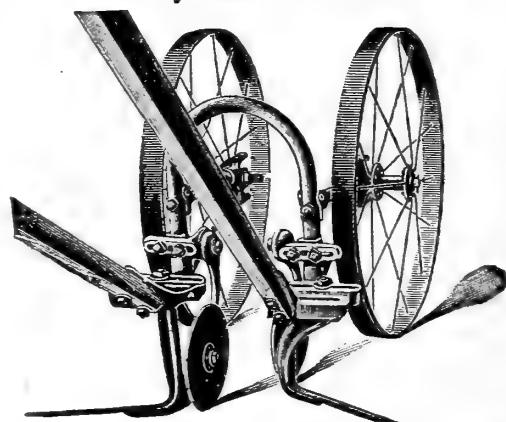
This attachment is not only applicable to such of these tools as may be purchased in the future, but it may also be applied to any of the above numbered tools which have been purchased in the past.

The No. 25 Fertilizer Attachment is applied to the frames of the tools in the same place and manner as the Seed Attachments, and when applied to the frame of the Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 or 21, it becomes identical with the No. 25 "IRON AGE" Single Wheel Fertilizer Distributor.

Onion Set Gatherer. Price, \$0.75. This attachment will fit all of the Double and Single Wheel Hoes, also combined tools. It saves hours of hard labor and does its work in a most complete and thorough manner. Besides being used to gather onions, it is used largely for gathering radishes and other root crops.

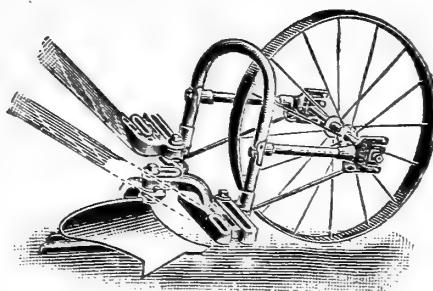


The Double Weeder Attachment. Price per pair, \$1.00. Very often it is found that the crust of soil is so firm the side hoes will not break it sufficiently to destroy the young weeds just germinating, and labor expended seems almost lost. Just here the new Weeder Attachment comes in fine play, as attached to the rear slot of the frame and touching the ground a short distance behind the hoes, they complete the destruction of the weeds. The hoes could be given more pitch in order to break up this crust of soil more thoroughly, but this would also throw more dirt away from the plants, leaving them to stand upon a ridge exposed to the drying action of wind and sun. They are made, therefore, with very little pitch, and the action of the weeder attachment is to throw back to the plants what little soil is turned away, and moreover, leaves the ground perfectly level, with a mulch of fine soil on the surface that makes an admirable protection in time of drought. The heads of the weeders are of such shape that by changing to opposite sides they can be used *between rows*, while, if necessary, the width of cut can be reduced by removal of one or more teeth.

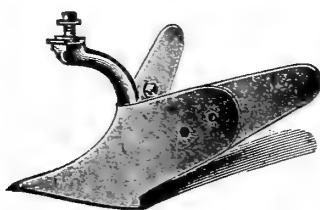


Combined Disc and Fender Attachment. Price, \$1.00. Since the introduction of this attachment it has increased in sale very rapidly. A sample order usually brings a larger order and an expression of appreciation. In cases where the small plants have become fastened in the crust that has formed around them it becomes difficult to hoe closely without displacing them, and it is the avoidance of this that makes this attachment valuable. As will be seen by the cut the disc are used in connection with the side hoes and are set to cut the surface a little in advance of same.

The Attachment as a fender is mostly used in connection with the cultivator teeth. By simply loosening one nut both may be set back in like positions, and this prevents the soil from falling on the small and young plants.



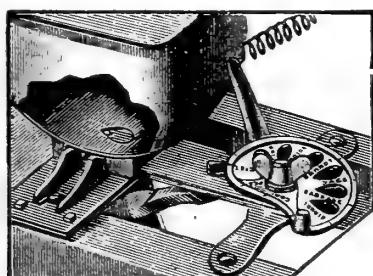
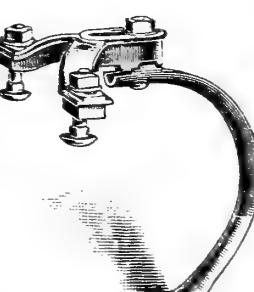
Landside Plow. Price, Plow and connection, \$0.80. The Landside Plow following in line with the single wheel, converts the tool into a perfect Wheel Plow. This attachment can be used with two wheels, but is much more manageable with but one. It is easily attached, plows deep, throws a strong furrow and runs remarkably steady. It is used largely for breaking ground in small gardens and also in poultry yards.



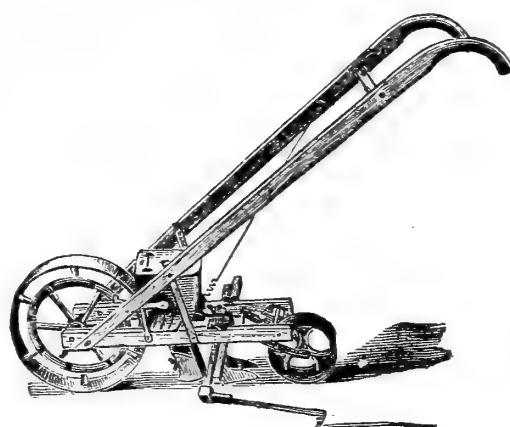
Double Mold-board Plow. Price, \$1.25. This plow may be applied to any and all of the Iron Age wheel hoes and combined tools. Has adjustable wings to suit opening furrows of various widths. For narrow work the wings can be removed altogether.

Single Tooth Attachment. Price, \$0.50. When using the Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe or single Wheel hoe, as a cultivator, a wider space is left between the two inside teeth than there is between the other teeth. This is because as a Double.

Wheel Hoe the crops cultivated must pass between the two inside teeth, while the distance between the others should be less. Therefore, to thoroughly cultivate all the ground while working the tool as a single wheel hoe, it is necessary to add an extra tooth.



Seed Index of New Model Seed Drill.



THE "NEW MODEL" SEED DRILL

This drill is the result of careful experimenting in the field and factory, in close comparison with leading drills, and, is constructed with the view of avoiding all radical defects of said drills, being built in a workmanlike manner, of best material and in neat style and finish.

Regulation of Discharge. Drills of similar construction are usually provided with a series of holes of varying sizes through which the seed is passed, which, of course, do not always give an opening of the exact size required. The operator is usually told, in substance, that "if one hole don't suit, try another." The New Model adjustment is accomplished in a very simple and effective manner by use of a slide with a pear-shaped opening, passing under the bottom of the seed reservoir, which is provided with a perforation of similar shape in a reversed position. This slide can instantly be adjusted to size indicated by index or to a hair-breadth variation between — a vital point in a perfect seed drill.

Index. The Index or indicator is plain, convenient and reliable. It is placed in open sight, immediately under the eye of the operator, and, as stated above, can be quickly adjusted to the slightest variation desired. As the names of the principal seeds are plainly shown on the index itself, it is not necessary to have a table of reference.

Cut-off. The flow of seed can be instantly stopped by a swinging cut-off, conveniently operated by a cord and ring on handle. This cut-off prevents all loss of seed at end of rows, and its swinging or gravity form will be found far preferable to one that slides under, as it cannot be jammed by the falling seed.

Marker. Is simple, easily adjusted and firmly held.

Wheel. The main wheel is of large size and of unusual width, preventing its sinking into the soft earth.

Covering Roller. Is attached by swinging frame, enabling operator to roll lightly or otherwise, by varying the pressure on handles; or, as some object to use of roller, it, with its frame, can be quickly removed.

Opening Plow. Is of steel, adjustable in depth.

Handles. Firmly bolted, braced and adjustable in height.

Packed Weight, 50 Pounds. Price, \$7.50

POULTRY SUPPLIES

At the prices below I do not prepay charges except where noted.

POULTRY REMEDIES



**Josiah Young's
"HONEST"**

Homoeopathic Poultry Remedies.

These remedies are of the same quality as used by leading physicians in treating diseases of mankind. They are put up in 100 tablet vials, labelled with complete directions for use. The vials are encased in strong wooden screw-capped cushioned mailing tubes

Honest Remedies are used extensively by experienced poultrymen and can be depended upon as thoroughly reliable.

No. 1. For indigestion and liver diseases. It will cure sour crop, indigestion, and most forms of crop-bound.

No. 2. For rheumatism and cramps, particularly when accompanied by swollen legs and difficulty in walking.

No. 3. For sudden colds, with watery discharge from eyes and nostrils, with snuffles and much sneezing. Prevents and cures roup.

No. 4. For catarrhal colds, having rattling in throat as a prominent symptom.

No. 5. For diarrhoea, particularly in cholera. Is best used in drinking water.

No. 6. For diphtheritic roup and all forms of canker.

No. 7. For chronic catarrhal colds and croupy coughs, also sores caused by chicken pox and bumble foot.

No. 8. Cures and prevents the cause of soft shelled eggs and stimulates the organs of reproduction, insuring fertile eggs.

No. 9. For eye diseases when accompanied by swellings and a yellow matter. Will also hasten egg production after moulting.

No. 10. For worms and other parasites of the intestines.

Please order by number. Price, per vial, 40 cents each, postpaid.

Josiah Young's Magic Egg Producer 60 feeds for 1c. Guaranteed absolutely pure. It is one-half dried blood, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh beef. The other half is powdered herbs, roots, salts and spices. It contains no cheap adulterant of any kind. 1-lb. 15c., 2½-pound package 25c.

Josiah Young's Liquid Cure for Roup, Gape and Cholera. Guaranteed. ½ pint, 25c.

Josiah Young's Magic Roup Pills. Made from a famous recipe and guaranteed to cure. Box of 50 pills 50c., 120 pills, \$1, postpaid.

Josiah Young's Lice Paint. For all kinds of lice. Kills every time. Easy to apply; 1-pint can 30c., 2-quart can 60c.

Josiah Young's Insect Powder. Kills insects on poultry, live stock and plants, kills chiggers, moths, ants, roaches, fleas, etc. Put up in perforated-top tin cans. 5-oz. can 10c., postage 5c.; 1-lb. can 25c., postage 15c.

Josiah Young's Cresol. A powerful disinfectant antiseptic germicide and purifier. Non-poisonous. Dilutes with water. 1 quart makes from 30 to 60 gallons. Per quart, 50c.

Security Poultry Food. Pkg. 25c., 50c., and \$1. 25-lb. pails \$3.50, 50-lb. tubs \$6.50. 100-lb. barrels \$12.

Pratt's Poultry Food. Pkgs. 10c., 25c., 60c., \$1.25, \$2.50, \$ and \$10.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. 1½ lb. 25c.

Rust's Egg Producer. 1-lb. pkg. 25c., 2½-lb. lbs. 50c., 6-lbs. \$1, 10-lbs. \$1.50, 25-lbs.

Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower, Large 2½-lb. pkg. 25c., 25-lb. pail \$2.

Cypher's Egg Food. 2½-lb. pkg., 25c.

Rust's Havens Climax Powders. For gapes and cholera. 25c., 50c., \$1, \$1.50, \$3.50.

Conkey Roup Cure. Small size 50c., large size \$1, postpaid. This cure is guaranteed.

Rust's Havens Roup Pills. Box of 50 pills 25c., 112 pills 50c., 250 pills \$1, postpaid.

Freese's Sure Roup Cure. 25 cents' worth makes ten gallons; 50 cents' worth makes thirty gallons medicide. Postpaid.

Freese's Sure Cholera Cure. 25 cents' worth makes ten gallons; 50 cents' worth makes thirty gallons medicide. Postpaid.

Germozone. For roup, colds, bowel complaint and other spring and summer troubles. Made in tablet form. Package 50c., postpaid.

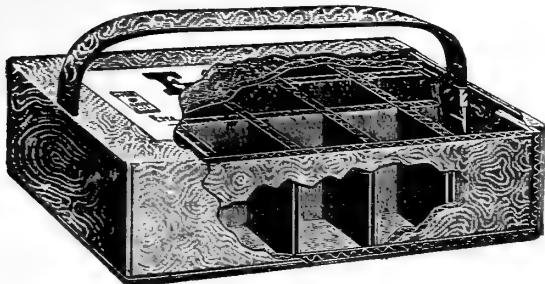
Dr. Hess' Instant Lice Killer. Put up in cans with perforated top. 1-lb. can 25c.

Cypher's Lice Powder. 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1.

Rust's Lice-Killing Powder. 2-oz. box 10c., 16-oz. 25c., 58-oz. 50c., 112-oz. \$1.00.

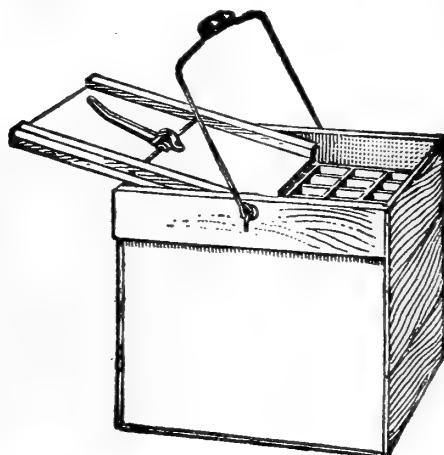
Salt Cat is a scientific combination from an old tried and proven formula of those aromatic and tonic properties contained in such seeds and roots as gentian, anise, coriander, etc., combined with sulphur, charcoal, limestone, salt, bone and other materials that are generally recognized by pigeon keepers as aiding digestion, promoting good health and egg production in pigeons and game fowls.

Price, per brick, 10 cents; per dozen \$1. Postage 15c. per brick.



The Eyrie Egg Box. Made of corrugated paper, holds 15 eggs, weighs 11 ounces empty and about 23.4 lbs. packed; takes up only one-quarter of the space of a basket. Each egg is completely surrounded by double-faced corrugated paper, which provides an elastic cushion and a dead-air space at the same time. The corrugated partitions brace it so firmly in all directions that it will stand a weight of over 1000 pounds. Can be packed in one-tenth of the time it takes to pack a basket, and when the cover is on and the handle inserted, it is locked automatically and firmly and cannot be tampered with in transit. 25 dozen, \$1.15 per dozen; 10 dozen, \$1.20 per dozen; 1 dozen, \$1.25; each, 15c.

30-Egg Size. 25 doz. \$1.75 per doz.; 10 doz. \$1.80 per doz.; 1 doz. \$1.90.



The Reliable Egg Carrier. The safest, best and most complete egg carrier on the market. It is equipped with a adjustable cover and a patent combination lifter and fastener, which is far superior to other similar devices. It is so arranged that when only one dozen eggs are placed in it the lid can be dropped down and fastened just the same as though it were full of eggs. There is no better or more durable carrier made. Neatly painted and equipped with the best fillers, holding 12 dozen eggs. 40c. each, per doz. \$4.

With every order amounting to \$10 I give one of these egg carriers free.

Egg Crate Fillers. Paper; 3-doz size, per set of 12 fillers and 12 dividing boards, 20c.

Egg Tester. The X-Ray. Light, neat and reliable; fits any lamp. Ea. 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts.



Sanitary Self-Feeding Boxes. Made of heavy galvanized iron, the material works down into the feed spaces as fast as the fowls consume it. The front is sloped, so that fowls cannot get into the feed spaces to scratch and waste the material.

Used for feeding grains, Success poultry foot, grit, oyster-shells, ground bone, beef scrap, charcoal, etc.

No. 40, holds 4 quarts, 3 compartments, each 50c., doz. \$5.50. No. 41, holds 4 quarts, 3 compartments, each 50c., doz. \$5.50. No. 41, holds 8 quarts, 2 compartments, each 75c., doz. \$8.



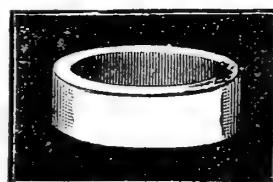
Wall Feed Pan. For wet or dry feeds grit, shell, bone, charcoal, water, etc. Hangs on two nails. Easy to clean. Saves waste. Always out of the way. No. 50—23 inches long, holds 3 quarts, each 35c., doz. \$3.50.



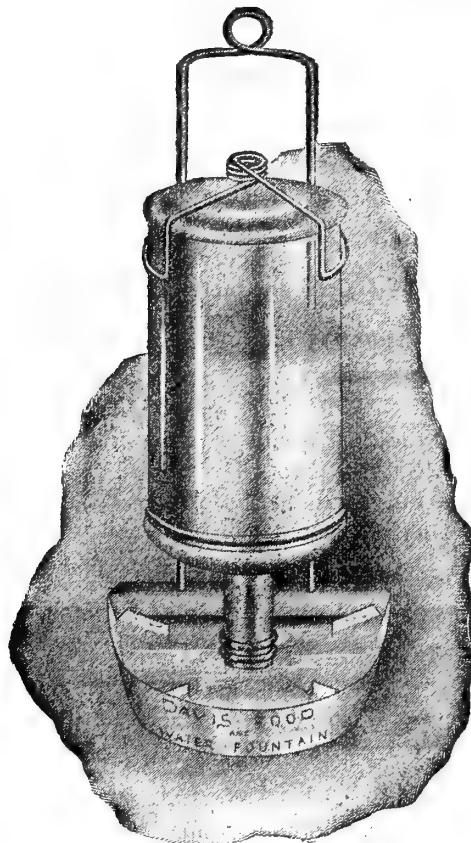
Floor Feed Pans. Made from heavy galvanized iron and will not rust. Wired with heavy steel wire. Will last for years. No. 70, 6 x 7 x 1 1-4 inches deep, capacity 1 quart, each 15c., doz. \$1.50. No. 71, 7 1-4 x 8 1-2 x 1 1-2 inches deep, capacity 1 1-2 quarts, each 20c., doz. \$2. No. 72, for fowls, 18 x 6 x 2 3-4 inches deep, capacity 5 quarts, each 35c., doz. \$3.50.



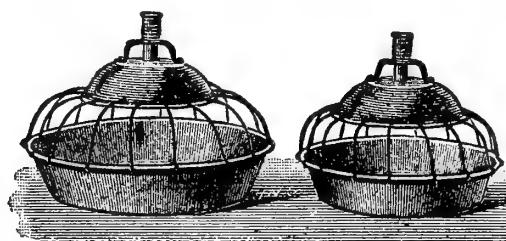
Chick Servers. Made in two pieces, from heavy galvanized iron. Used for dry feeds or water. Easily filled or cleaned. Each 25c. Postage 5c.



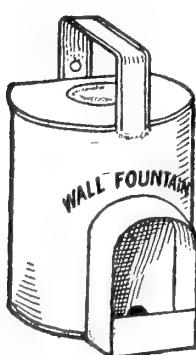
Rabbit Feeders. Glazed stoneware. Inexpensive, durable and easily cleaned. 7 1-4 x 2 1-8 inches, each 10c., doz. \$1.



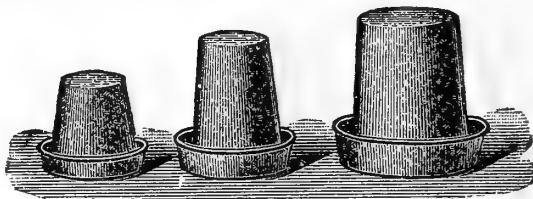
Davis Food and Water Fountain. Can be used with any sized bottle or with a fruit jar; holds either dry food or water equally well; one of the best utensils of the kind. Satisfaction guaranteed. Each 25c. Bottles or jars do not come with them.



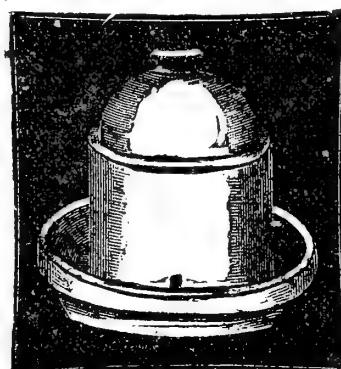
Food and Water Holders. The best device of the kind on the market. The protecting wire tops are easily separated from the pan by the wires prevent the chicks from getting into the pan and soiling the food and water. Where these holders are used, a saving of from 15 to 25 per cent may be counted on in the soft feed used. No. 30, holds one gallon, each 75c., doz. \$8; No. 31, holds 2 gallons, each \$1, doz. \$10; No. 32, holds 3 gallons, each \$1.25, doz. \$12.



Wall Fountains. Made from heavy galvanized iron. One side is flattened so that it can be hung on the wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water-trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. No. 20, 1 gallon, each 50c., doz. \$5; No. 21, 2 gallons, each 75c., doz. \$7.



Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain. All seams are carefully turned and soldered. The tops are flat and the sides converge slightly from the bottom upward, so that in freezing weather the pressure of ice that may form inside will not split the seams. No. 10, 1 quart 20c., doz. \$1.75; No. 11, 2-quart 25c., doz. \$2.50; No. 12, 3 1-2 quart 35c., doz. \$3.50; No. 13, 8 quart 50c., doz. \$4.50.



1-gal. 30c.; 2-gal. 35c.



Sanitary Fountains Can be thoroughly and easily cleaned in a minute. Will go into any brooder. No danger from drowning. Is not injured by freezing solid. Made of heavy galvanized iron. One gallon fountain will supply twenty fowls. No. 1, holds 1 gallon, each 50c., doz. \$5.50; No. 2 holds 2 gallons, each 90c., doz. \$9.

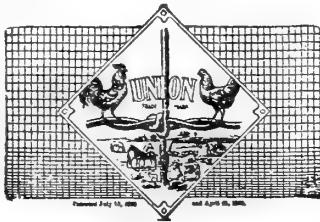
Sanitary Fountain Heater. Fits any sanitary fountain. Use the heater and give your chicks and fowls hot water. No expense; no danger; lamp burns 24 hours. No. 90, 1-gal. size, each 50c., doz. \$5.50; No. 91, 2-gal. size, each 60c., doz. \$6.50.



Unglazed Earthenware Drinking Fountains. Light and porous; the saucer is glazed, making it water-tight. 1-quart size, each 20c., doz. \$2; 4-quart size, each 40c., doz. \$4.

Union Lock Poultry Fence.

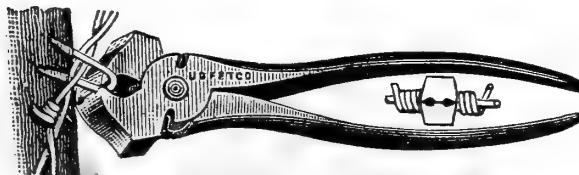
Embraces many features superior to common netting. The horizontal lines are cables composed of two heavy galvanized steel wires twisted together. The upright lines are single wires set 3 inches apart and firmly locked on the intersection of the cables by the patented Union Lock, shown enlarged in the center of the trade-mark. Beginning at the bottom, the first seven cables are 1 1-4 inches apart, the next three cables are 1 1-2 inches apart, then six cables 2 inches apart, and all above are 4 inches apart. This gives the small 1 1-4 x 3-inch mesh at the bottom. The horizontal cables allow the fence to be stretched tightly without buckling or sagging. No top rail or bottom boards are necessary, and this fence will conform to hilly ground without cutting. In strength, closeness of mesh, adjustability and economy it excels all others. Put up in 10-rod rolls. 10 rods (165 feet), 24 in. wide \$2.80; 36 in. wide \$3.50; 48 in. wide \$4.20; 60 in. wide \$4.80; 72 in. wide \$5.40; 84 in. wide \$6.20.



Galvanized Steel Wire Netting. For pigeon houses, poultry yards, etc. Put up in rolls of 150 lineal ft. Various sizes from 24 to 60 inches. Prices upon application.

The Lott Stretcher is the strongest and most efficient tool ever gotten out for stretching woven wire fence. It will stretch from 10 rods to a mile of fence at a time. Anybody can operate it, and with the exception of the wooden clamp, it will last a lifetime. I do not ship handles or levers with these Stretchers. A good, sound, hardwood stick, 5 to 7 feet long, will answer the purpose fully. Shipping weight, 75 lbs. Each \$4.

The Canton Pulley. Made entirely of malleable iron. Substantial and compact, with heavy bearing. Strong and full length chain and reeved with best quality $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch rope. Automatic and direct acting locking device. Locks in any position. Can be used also as a hoist for 100 pounds capacity. Each 75c.



Button Plier and Staple Puller. 7 tools in one. A double wire cutter, double hammers, and double nail and staple puller and wire splicer, and also is a plier and light wrench. It is 10 inches long, weighs 1 1-2 pounds, is carefully tempered, and forged from tool steel, all of which guarantees its high quality. Each \$1.

The Gibbs Post Hole Digger. Works successfully in all kinds of soil. Blade is made of best cast steel, tempered; wearing parts have steel pins and rivets; rod and yoke of steel, other metal parts of malleable iron; handles extra quality hickory. Makes a hole 3 feet deep and any diameter. Each \$1.



Tampers. Solid cast-iron, with hardwood handles. Bell-shaped, 15-lb. 60c.; 20-lb. 75c; 30-lb. \$1.

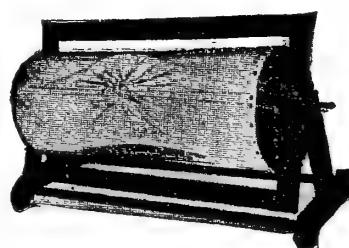
Mauls or Beetles. With hard-wood plugs and handle. 18-lb. 90c.



Solid head, maul with handle, 14-lb. 56c., 15-lb. 60c., 16-lb. 64c., 25-lb. \$1.

Staples. $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, for poultry fencing, per lb. 10c.

Staples. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, for farm fencing, per lb. 5c.



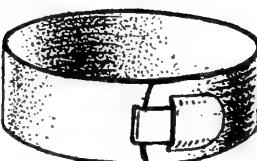
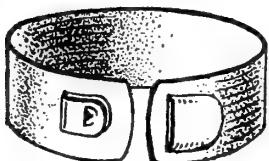
The Lightning LiceKiller
Best lice-killing machine in the world, kills all the lice and has never been known to hurt the fowls.

Place the fowls in the cylinder, sprinkle over them one heaping teaspoonful of Lice Powder, close the door and turn the crank slowly a dozen times. Price, \$3 each.

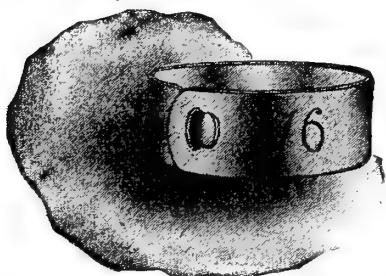


Gape Worm Extractors. The gape-worm lodges in the windpipe and must be extracted if the fowl is to live. The most inexperienced poultrymen will have no trouble in removing these worms by the use of the gape-worm extractor. It is effective and cannot hurt the chicken. No. 120. Each 25c., postpaid.

French Poultry Killing Knife. Made of finely tempered instrument steel, with nickel handle. No. 150, each 50c., postpaid.



The Lightning Leg Band is one of the best and one of the easiest to apply. When once on it cannot be removed except by cutting. Comes all shaped ready for use—simply slip it on and close it. Locks automatically with no projecting flaps, rivets, etc. Made of non-corrosive white metal. 12 for 30c., 24 for 65c., 60 for \$1.40, 100 for \$2.25.



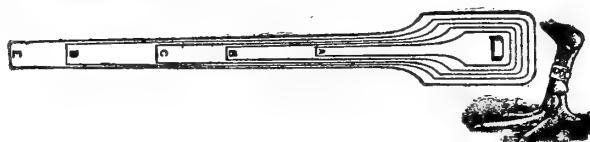
Always mention size wanted. No. 180, 12 for 15c., 25 for 30c., 50 for 50c., 100 for 75c., 250 for \$1.75, 400 \$3.25, 1,000 for \$6, postpaid.



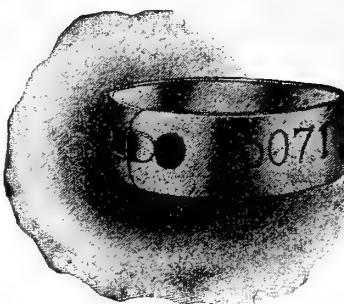
Champion Band. Made in one piece, two sizes; adjusted to fit any fowl; held by double lock. 12 for 15c., 25 for 30c., 50 for 50c., 100 for 80c., postpaid.



Climax Leg Bands. The "stay-on-kind." They are easily put on. Rings made of brass wire. The tags are aluminum. Not more than three letters or figures can be stamped on each tag. No. 181, 12 for 20c., 25 for 35c., 50 for 60c., 100 for \$1, 250 for \$2.25, 500 for \$4, 1,000 for \$7, postpaid.

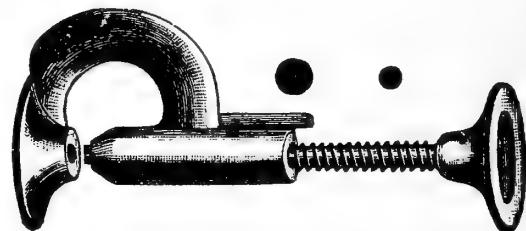


Reliable Copper Pliant Leg Bands. These leg bands being once adjusted will not come off, nor will they canker and make the fowl's leg sore, like brass leg bands. Large size, 4 inches long; medium size, 2½ inches long; small size, 2¼ inches long. The figures on the bands are $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch wide, making large, bold figures, so that they can be read easily. In ordering any number of leg bands, we send different numbers, but put no letters on. For example, if you order 100 leg bands, we send you numbered from one to one hundred, numbered inclusive, if not otherwise ordered. All sizes the same price. No. 182, 12 for 20c., 25 for 35c., 50 for 60c., 100 for \$1, 250 for \$2.25, 500 for \$4, 1,000 for \$7, postpaid.

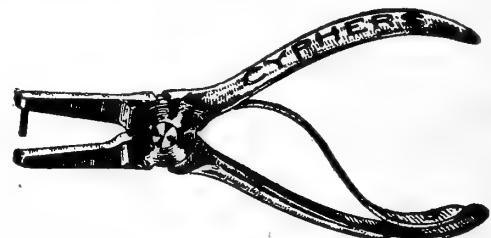


Smith's Sealed Leg Band. The original sealed leg band, and the best. Made of aluminum. These bands come numbered according to the manufacturer's system, which prevents duplicates, and no changes can be made. 12 for 30c., 25 for 50c., 60 for \$1, 100 for \$1.50, 250 for \$3.50, 500 for \$6.50, 1,000 for \$12.50, postpaid.

Sealer, plain, 50c.; with lettered jaw, 65c., postpaid.



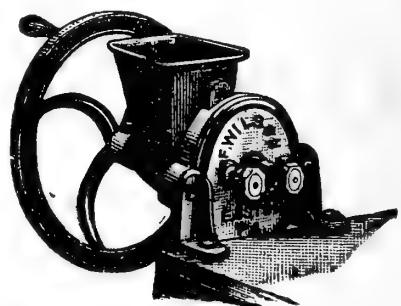
Philadelphia Poultry Marker. This marker is made in two sizes, ones for chicks and one for fowls. No. 140 for chicks; No. 141 for fowls. Each 25c., postpaid.



The Perfect Poultry Punch. Made like a conductor's punch, nickel-plated and polished. Each 50c., postpaid.



Davis Chick Marker. A neat little tool which can be carried in the vest pocket. Punch is reversible and cuts two sizes of holes, giving two tools for the price of one. Each 25c., 3 for 60c., postpaid.

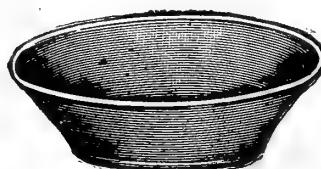


Bone and Shell Mill. Grinds oyster and clam shells and dry bones. It is an excellent mill and largely used. Will also crack corn, peas and other grain. No. 200, \$4.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. These eggs are made of first-class flint glass and will not break easily. Each 3c., doz. 30c., postpaid.



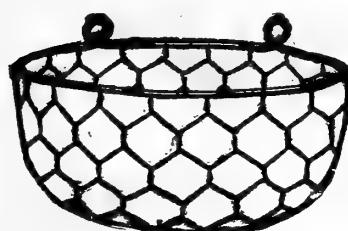
Knox Lice-Expelling Nest Eggs. Made from a medicated composition, guaranteed to keep the nests and fowls free from lice. Each 5c., doz. 50c. Postage 2c. each.



Pigeon Nests or Nappies. Made of unglazed clay. Sanitary, healthful and easily cleaned. 8-in., each 7c., doz. 75c.;

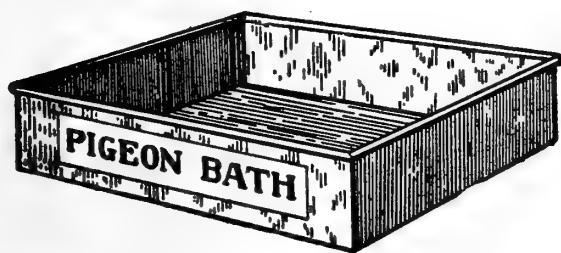
9½-inch, each 10c., doz. \$1.

Chicken Nests. Same style and material as Pigeon Nests or Nappies. Made in one size only. 15-inch, each 20c., doz. \$2.

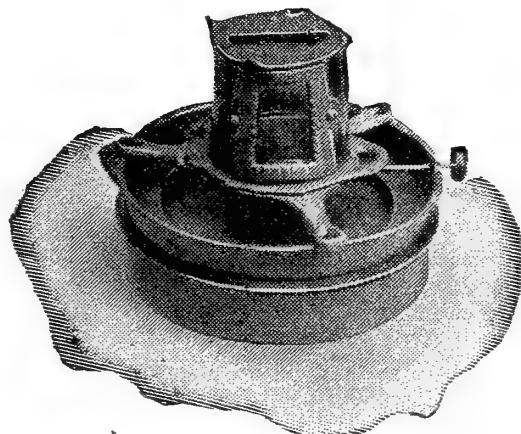


Wire Nest. These nests are strongly made from heavy japanned steel wire and will last a lifetime. They are intended to be fastened to the wall by

screw hooks. There is no room on them for lodgment of lice or vermin of any kind. They are easy to keep clean and are far superior to wooden boxes. No. 110, each 15c., doz. \$1.50.



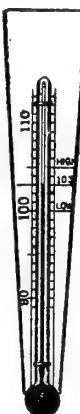
Pigeon Bath Pan. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Nineteen inches square, four inches deep. Capacity five gallons. No. 60, each \$1, doz. \$11.



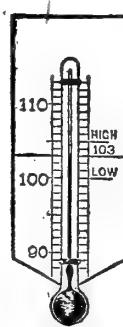
Brooder Stove. Made of iron and brass. Water pan holds nearly one quart and covers entire surface of oil bowl, thus placing a sheet of cold water over one inch in thickness between the oil bowl and the flame, and avoiding all danger from explosive gas. Height 7 1-2 inches, width 10 1-2 inches. Price each, \$1.25.

Incubator Thermometers

Six-inch Regular. Can be used in any incubator. Each, 50c., postpaid.



Six-inch
Prairie
State



Short
Prairie
State



Brooder
Thermometer

Six-inch Prairie State. Tapers at the Bulb end, so that bulb will set between the egg. Each, 50c., postpaid.

Short Prairie State. 3½ inches long, made to stand upright, so it can be read easily without opening the door. Each 50c., postpaid. Holder for same, 10c., postpaid.

Brooder Thermometer. Japanned case, enclosed bulb, six inches long. Each, 50c., postpaid.

Charleston, Ill., June 5, 1906.

*Prairie State Incubator Co.,
Homer City, Pa.*

Sirs: I purchased one of your 200 size Incubators and enclosed I send you results of hatches:

Set 100 eggs, infertile 8, fertile 92, hatched 92 chicks; set 200 eggs, infertile 12, fertile 188, hatched 188 chicks; set 200 eggs, infertile 10, fertile 190, hatched 190 chicks; set 200 eggs, infertile 11, fertile 189, hatched 189 chicks. Total eggs set, 700; infertile, 41; fertile, 659; hatched chicks, 659.

I hereby certify that the above is a true record of the above hatches made by me on April 10th, May 1st, 21st and June 14th, 1906. Signed,

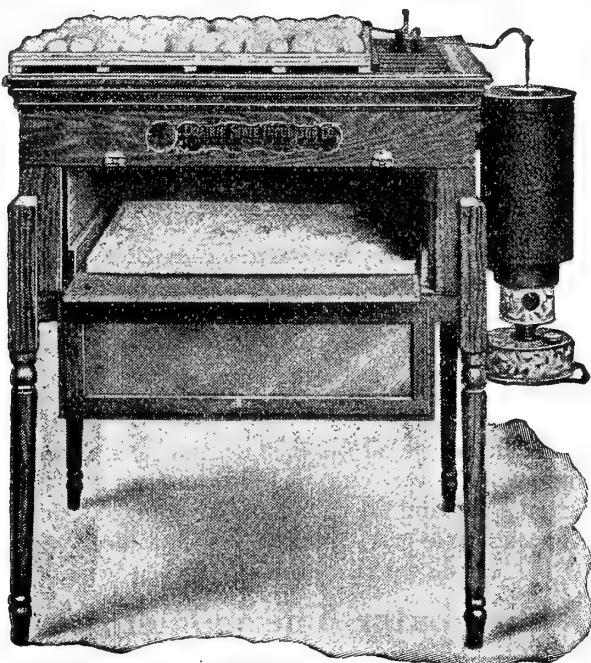
MRS. OTIS C. DOTY.

Witnesses, Elma Schwark.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Charleston, Ill., June 15, 1906.

OTIS C. DOTY.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS and BROODERS



Prairie State Diffusion Incubator

A perfect diffusion incubator without diaphragms, burlap or screens. Absolutely fire-proof and guaranteed to that effect. An equal distribution of heat in all parts of the egg-chamber. The relative humidity of the air in the machine approaches nearer to that found under a hen, than in other machines, thus copying nature so successfully, as to secure equal results in hatching. Economical in operation, simple in construction and certain in results. One style of tray for all eggs, the same machine hatches chicks, ducks, geese or turkeys. Each incubator has double walls and is carefully packed, thus securing and maintaining the desired heat under the greatest variations of temperature and at a minimum cost. The regulator is their own patent and so sensitive that the heat in the machine is controlled automatically even to the fraction of a degree. The prices quoted are based on the cost of production, under most advantageous circumstances, and therefore, full value is given to each purchaser. The enviable reputation gained by these goods naturally causes them to be used as the Standard of Perfection and thus the reference by others as having something as good as Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, makes it necessary for you to insist on this brand only.

PRICES:

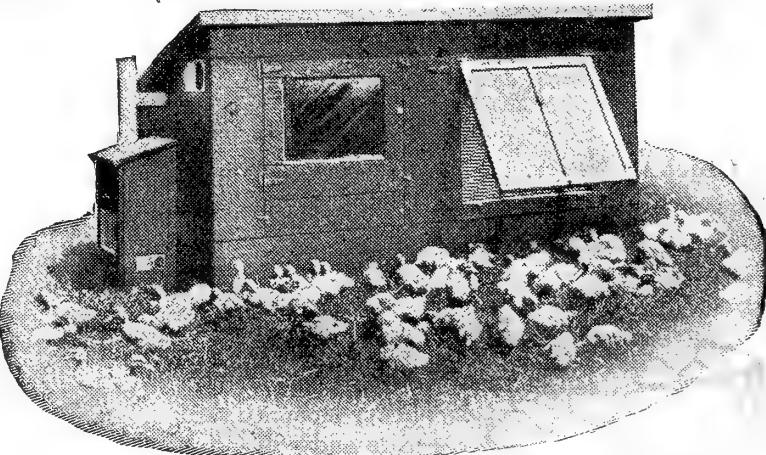
" 1 Diffusion "	" 150 "	" " "	20.00
" 2 " " "	" 240 "	" " "	29.00
" 3 " " "	" 200 Duck "	" " "	
" " " "	" 390 hen eggs, "	" " "	35.00
" " " "	" 300 Duck "	" " "	

Including all attachments, egg tester, thermometer, lamp, tray for eggs and regulator. Guaranteed to be free from mechanical defect and to hatch in the most approved manner.

Complete Incubator Catalog Free on Request.

The ordinary outdoor brooder will do fairly good work in mild, nice, bright weather, but in the cold, snowy, or raw, wet days of early spring, when it is impossible to let the chicks out for weeks at a time, they are bound to die from close confinement and lack of exercise. In the old style brooder there is no sufficient floor or air space to meet the penned-up conditions, and the result is heavy loss of lives.

The Prairie State Colony Brooder was designed to overcome this serious fault, and it does it successfully. It is of sufficient size, so that when the weather is bad, the chicks may remain in the brooder weeks at a time without injury to their health or retarding of their development. They have plenty of room for exercise and growth. After the chicks have grown to proper size the hover and heater may be removed to another colony house, if desired, the chicks being left undisturbed until removed to permanent quarters. Thus the same heater and hover can be used to rear a number of broods during the season.



No. 1 COLONY BROODER

This brooder house is constructed of tongued and grooved chestnut boards one inch thick. The brooder is 3 feet wide, 6 feet long, and 3 feet high in front and 2 feet high in rear; 18 sq. feet of floor space. The interior is divided by a movable partition into two compartments. Price, \$16. Regulator to hover, \$1 extra.

No. 2 COLONY BROODER

The sides and floor of this outdoor brooder are made of tongued and grooved chestnut or popular boards one inch in thickness. The roof of one-half inch boards, with dead air space and heavy strawboard insulation, all of which is covered with best quality of roofing sin, carefully fastened with nails and covered with several coats of best grade anti-rust paint. The whole roof being hinged, may be easily removed to reach the interior.

The brooder is 60 in. long, 30 in. wide, 20 in. high in rear and 30 in. high in front, 12½ sq. ft. of floor space.

The Interior is divided into two large compartments by a movable wooden partition, the nursery room and sun parlor, the floor throughout being on a level, and 8 inches from the ground.

Between the nursery and exercising room is an opening eighteen inches wide, with a wooden door, hinged to open and close at will, so when desired the chicks may be confined in either apartment. With the wooden door opened, the space is covered with a heavy felt curtain, slitted to permit easy passage of the chicks back and forth. Two glass doors, 26x14 in., furnish light to the chicks confined. A movable door below the glass door brings each opening level with the floor and permits easy cleaning of each apartment. This brooder is particularly economical in the use of oil. During the first week of June, 1905, during very wet weather, with a brooder full of chicks just out of the shell, the lamp in seven days consumed two pints of oil and maintained constantly a temperature in the hover of 95 to 105 degrees.

Price, complete, \$12. Regulator to Hover \$1 extra.

INDOOR BROODER No. 5

The Prairie State Indoor Brooder No. 5 is the most convenient brooder ever constructed, being easy to clean and operate. Every part is instantly accessible and removable. The floor of this brooder is three feet square, of tongued and grooved flooring, is perfectly smooth and stands eight inches from the ground. The space underneath is enclosed, except at one side appears an opening for the lamp. An adjusted screen insures the lamp placed in correct position. The removable upper case used on this brooder overcomes the most serious objections to indoor brooders, as with it, it is possible to suit any plan of building, as the chick exit door and the lamp door can be fixed to suit any arrangement of doors or windows, or the convenience of the operator. The lamp is attended from the inside of the house, thus protecting the operator from the storm. The fumes of the lamp may be piped outside, and fresh air piped inside. The arrangement of the case with its muslin lid, gives perfect ventilation without draughts and the hover permits three gradual changes of temperature before the chick gets outside, preventing chills and sudden changes and hardening the chicks for out of doors. Price complete \$8.50. Heat regular \$1 extra.

Complete Brooder Catalog free on request.



Prairie State Junior Incubator

No. 1 Junior Incubators, capacity 60 hen eggs, Price \$8.00
" 2 " " 110 " " 12.00

Write for Special Incubator Catalog.

PRAIRIE STATE UNIVERSAL HOVER

As the name of this hover implies, it has a large or universal sphere of usefulness. In fact, there is practically no limit to its adaptability. It may be used or attached to any form of outdoor brooder that is two feet or more in height; to any size or form of colony house, mushroom house, small portable building, dry-goods box, shed, coop, organ or piano box.

Where regular colony houses are used, the Universal Hover can be attached to one until the chicks have been given a good start and then removed to another for a new brood. In this way it can be utilized to accomplish the work of four or five expensive combination colony brooders. It has proven to be thoroughly practical and in actual service, giving perfect satisfaction during the coldest weather of winter, changeable conditions of spring and the heat of summer.

Economy is one of its special features, aside from its wide range of adaptability, as will be seen from the fact that only a small No. 2, Sun Hinge Burner is required to furnish all the heat necessary in the coldest weather. In presenting this hover to the poultry raiser, we are confident that it will give him more genuine satisfaction than any device ever put out. It fills that want felt by everyone who raises poultry, for something they can use for this purpose any time, anywhere and do the work well.

—: PRICES :—

Hover, Complete with lamp, lamp box and smoke pipes	\$6.00
Hover, Complete with lamp, lamp box and smoke pipes with regulator	\$7.00
Hover, Complete without lamp box and exit pipes with regulator	\$6.00
Hover, Complete without lamp box and exit pipes without regulator	\$5.00

Beaver, Pa., April 25, 1906.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,

Homer City, Pa.:

Dear Sirs: I think I ought to tell you how well we like your new Universal Hovers. We now have five of them attached to our big piano box brooders, and it has been a constant surprise to me to see how thoroughly your Hovers, with a No. 2 lamp, heat these immense brooders.

Last night it was cold and windy; ice formed nearly an inch thick. We made a record of all thermometers at 7:30 p. m., 10,30 p. m., and 5:30 a. m. At the first test, they ranged, as we wanted them, from 85 degrees to 92, varying with the age of the chicks. The two subsequent tests showed a variation of scarcely a degree in any one of them.

Yours truly, T. E. ORR,
Sec'y-Treas. American Poultry Ass'n.

Wellsville, N. Y., May 8, 1906.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,

Homer City, Pa.:

Gentlemen: The four Hovers arrived to day. Frankly, your Universal Hover is the best machine in that line that I have ever used or seen.

Very truly yours,
COTTON MATHER.

Write for special Hover Catalog.

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			Eulalia	83	90 Plows
			Baskets-hanging	97	99 Points, Glazing

ORDER SHEET

BEFORE MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks on first page of my Catalogue. My customers will oblige me by using this sheet in ordering. Remittances can be made by Draft, Money Order or Registered Letter, and the cost deducted from the amount of money sent.

Do you wish me to substitute to the best of my judgment, in case any varieties ordered should be exhausted? Write **Yes** or **No**.....

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

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Garden Making by L. H. Bailey, aided by L. R. Taft, F. A. Waugh and Ernest Walker. Suggestions for the utilizing of Home Grounds. A useful book for everyone who has a chance to grow plants. Covers vegetables, flowers, shrubs and fruits. 417 pages, 250 illustrations. \$1; postage 10c.

The Practical Garden Book by C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey. A Manual of simple directions for growing the common things about the house and garden. Everything arranged alphabetically like a miniature cyclopedia. 250 pages. Many marginal cuts. \$1; postage 5c.

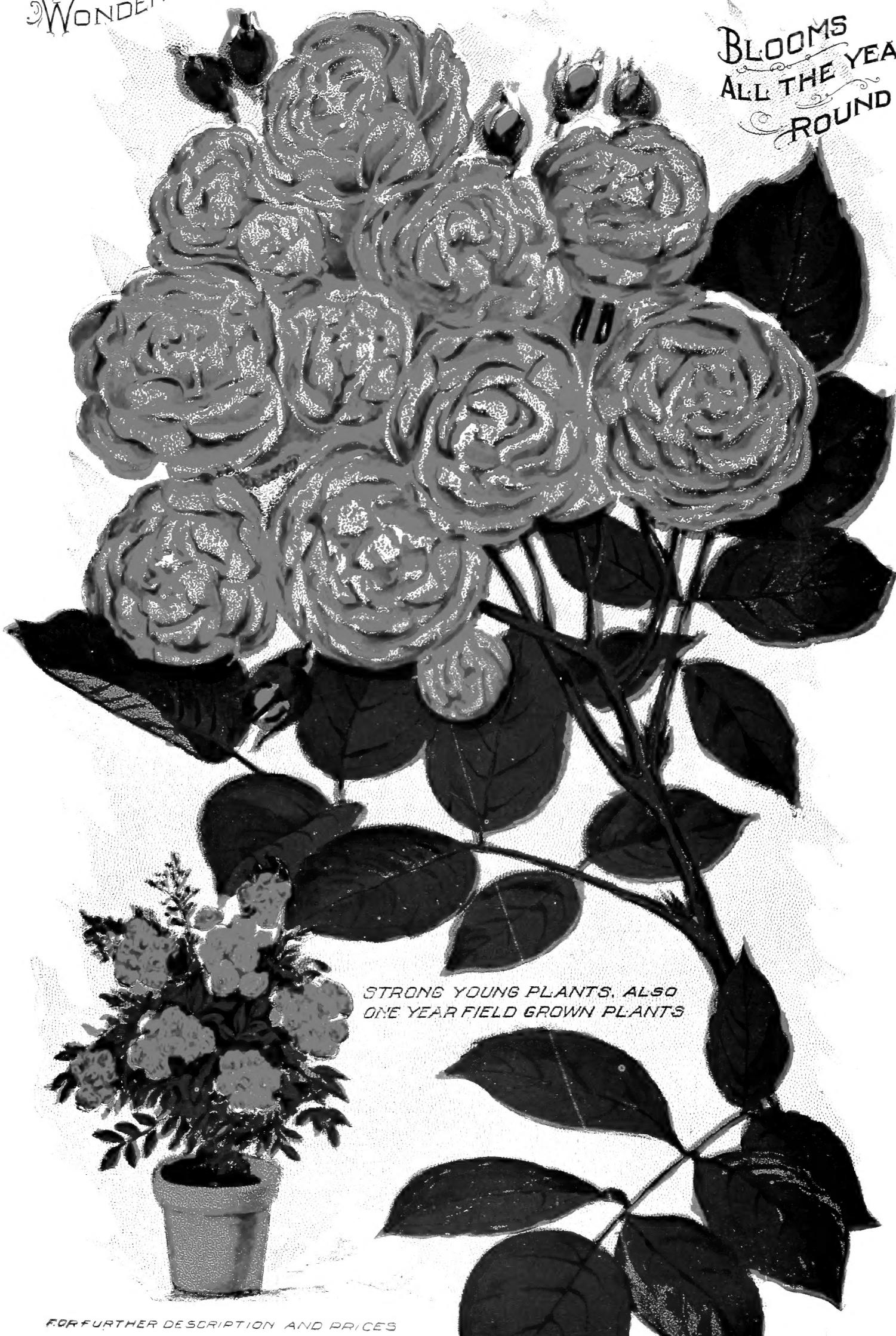
NOTE

¶ Make a specialty of **Ferns** and **Flowering Plants** for Easter, and have a large stock on hand from which to ship. A special list of these will be issued about March 15, and will be mailed free on request. I also carry a large stock of **Bedding Plants** ready for delivery at any time after April 1. A special list of these will be ready for mailing March 15. Write me before making your purchases. Special prices on large quantities.

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